

IDEAS.

Enterprising cracker manufacturers will yet be training parrots to call for a special brand.

As there were no glass houses in the time of the tower it was not worth while being a boy.

When a horse trader tells the truth, you may guess that it serves his purpose better than a fib.

Man born of woman is of few days, but think how many nights he has!

TAKE NOTICE.

Berea College.

COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 8.

Exhibitions by Students.

Great Speakers.

Homespun Fair.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Government of Quebec is to sell to an American syndicate the Magdalen Islands.

A pearl necklace, given by Napoleon I to the Queen of Westphalia, has just been sold in Paris, France, for \$88,000.

A detachment of Japanese troops attacked and defeated 2,000 Cossacks on Saturday at Ai Yang Pien Men. The Japanese army has begun the advance on Kuan Tien.

The abductees of Pericardis, an American, and Varley, an Englishman, in Morocco, threaten to kill their captives unless all demands are granted. The United States cruiser Brooklyn and Atlanta have arrived at Tangier to exercise pressure on the Government of Morocco to secure their release.

The Japanese carried the Russian defense at Kin Chou, 42 miles from Port Arthur, after nine desperate charges and a loss of 3,500 men. Port Dalny, 25 miles from Port Arthur, is already practically evacuated. It is stated that the Japanese will fortify Kin Chou and use it as a first base, and that for food supplies and ammunition Port Dalny will be the second base. Their next movement will be against Port Arthur toward which strong position they are now pushing the Russians.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Mayor Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, shot and killed himself in his bedroom Monday afternoon.

Senator Matthew Stanley May, of Pennsylvania, died Friday at 2:50 o'clock p. m., aged 71 years. He was on his third term in the Senate.

The transport Kilpatrick landed in New York with nearly 100 bodies of United States regulars from the Philippines. Three of the number were sent to relatives in Kentucky.

Capt. John Perry Walker is of the opinion that the present zone for the Panama Canal will have to be enlarged before the enterprise can be pushed to a successful conclusion.

President Roosevelt delivered the address on the battlefield of Gettysburg on memorial day during a pouring rain. 10,000 people remained throughout the speech despite the drenching they received.

Fifteen counties in Northwestern Ohio have combined in arranging with the telephone companies to deliver the weather report daily. The companies do this without charge to patrons, and greatly increased value in agricultural interests is expected.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Twenty-two deaths by violence was Louisville's record five days last week.

The sawmill plant of Vansant, Kitchen & Co. was burned at Ashland, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

The Pickett, a Louisville colt, owned by Middleton & Jungbluth, won the Brooklyn Handicap, worth \$20,000.

The Rev. Dr. John O. Rust, a noted Baptist divine, died at Seattle, Wash. His remains will be taken to Hopkinsville, Ky., for burial.

Freeman Bononi Showalter, aged ninety-four years, father of the noted chess player, J. W. Showalter, is dead at his home at Georgetown.

The production of oil during May in the Kentucky-Tennessee fields approximates nearly 90,000 barrels against 62,000 barrels during April.

Deputy Sheriff James F. Day was shot and killed while attempting to arrest alleged fish dynamiters on the Kentucky River at near Whitesburg, Letcher county.

William Newcomb was given fifty-three years in the penitentiary for horseteasing at Mt. Vernon, Ky. He had violated his parole from a sentence of twenty-one years for murder.

The Grand Army of the Republic

AND THE GRAND ARMY OF THE WORLD.

Pres. Frost's Sermon to Veterans

Text: Exodus xv. 3. "The Lord is a Man of War."

Did you ever see a national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic?

I would rather witness that parade than to see the World's Fair. I would rather see noble men than to see any machinery or buildings. It is good to see pictures of heroes, but it is better to see heroes themselves. I imagine such a parade in the city of Washington in the earlier years when more of our heroes were living. At the head comes a band of music playing our national air. Then comes the great flag with every star in its place. And then the riders, General Grant—terrible to his enemies and merciful to his conquered foes; General Sheridan—how they cheer as they remember his glorious deeds; General Sherman—who hated war and brought the war to an end by merciful destruction; General Thomas—"the rock of Chickamauga." And then the flags on which we read the names of great battles—Stone River, Pittsburg Landing, Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg. And then the regiments—the men from every State—from the pines of Maine, from the prairies of Wisconsin, from the cities of the Empire State, from golden California and from the mountains of Virginia—black regiments, German regiments, Irish regiments, and all our countrymen, loyal Americans. See them march! Strong, true, triumphant—men who have saved their country, and whose example may save it many a time again. See them march! The great capital rejoices to see them; crowds of grateful people cheer them; the spirits of the mighty dead look down in benediction. It is the grandest spectacle in the world.

And a part of that Grand Army is here to-day. Some of these men have marched in the grand parade, and all of them have fought in that grand war for freedom. These friends, neighbors, kinsmen of our own, have a place in that procession, have a right to a part in the nation's gratitude. This squad, this company which will march here to-morrow, belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

And the Grand Army of the Republic is a part of the Grand Army of the World. What is a Grand Army? It is an army which fights for God and for righteousness. There are plenty of armies which are not grand—armies of fighters and robbers, brutal men who delight in war and pillage. They may be numerous and strong, they may have music and banners, but their marches scorch the earth and do not bless it.

Now our text reminds us that while God is a God of mercy and of love he is also a God of war—a soldier. He prefers to rule by love. He invites all men to do right. But when his warnings are unheeded, when tyranny and wrong grow boastful, then God sends forth his armies of deliverance and the Egyptians, the Philistines, or any other company of oppressors, is overthrown in blood. These armies of the Lord consist of those who are men of peace, and who fight to maintain peace; they are the world's police force to protect the weak, to maintain justice and good government, and to make the world a better place for the rearing of children and the praise of the Lord.

Let us look at a procession, a parade, of some of the divisions of the Grand Army of the World. There will be such grand encampments some day at the capital of Heaven, when all who have really fought for God and humanity will march under their banners, and tell again the story of their wars and when God himself will pass them in review.

Near the head of the column stands Moses himself, the great captain who led the children of Israel out of Egypt. He spoke the words of our text at the Red Sea. God had given a great victory. He commanded the Israelites to be free, and to march out into the promised land. But Pharaoh and his army of slaveholders were after them. The famous chariots of Egypt were in pursuit. "We will overtake these people who believe in liberty," they said. We will kill their men, and carry back their women and children into slavery. "So they rushed blindly on, forgetting that there was a God in Heaven, who takes up the cause of the oppressed, and the Lord looked out

of the cloud and troubled them. Their chariot-wheels drag heavily, the great wall of water trembles above them, it breaks, it falls,—the horse and his rider are drowned in the depths of the sea." Moses has a place in the Grand Army of the World.

And now passing over many, many years, and leaving out many noble companies of soldiers, we shall meet another division of the grand army of the world led by William the Silent of Holland. His was a fight for liberty of the state and liberty of the church. The Roman Catholics were in power, and the strongest nation in the world was cruel Spain. The Spaniards wanted to rule the whole world, and to compel everybody to worship in the Catholic church. Those who refused to do so were tortured, imprisoned, fastened to a stake and burned alive. Have you ever heard of the Inquisition? The Inquisition was a set of men appointed to spy out all who were not Catholics, confiscate their property and put them to death. For a long time in Spain more than a thousand of the best people in the land were killed in this cruel manner every year. And the King of Spain claimed the Netherlands—the country we know as Holland, and set up the Inquisition there. The richest and the most powerful noble in Holland was William, of Orange. He might have been governor under the King of Spain, but instead he led in the war against him. William sold his possessions to pay his soldiers, raised an army after army, carried on the war for 16 years, and at last the Spaniards hired a man to kill him by stealth in his own house. But his work was done, and the power of Spain was broken. It was William, of Orange, who started that tide of disaster for cruel Spain which culminated in Manila bay. William the Silent made the world freer—he stopped the Inquisition, he fought in the wars of the Lord, and he belongs to the Grand Army of the World.

And again the Lord was a man of war in the days of Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell was the greatest Englishman that ever lived. We believe that England and America are the best countries in the world, but why are they the best? They are the best because for hundreds of years the Lord has been carrying on in these nations a war against tyranny and meanness. In older times England was a place of cruelty and violence. In the time of King Richard there were robbers on every high road which led through England, and a man who was a Jew had almost no protection for his property or his life. The kings and nobles in early times did as they pleased, and common men had nothing to say about the levying of taxes or the making of laws. Slowly the landmarks of right and liberty were built up. In the time of King John, by war and struggle, there was produced the Great Charter as it is called, which was a constitution or agreement that no freeman should be imprisoned without a trial, that no judge should decide a case for money, that no workman should have his tools taken away in payment of his debts. Gradually the rights of the English people were increased. The trial by jury was established, and the people had a right to elect the English Congress, called the House of Commons, and so share in making the laws of the land.

Now all this progress, this liberty, was threatened and taken away by King Charles, the First. He refused to assemble the House of Commons, and raised taxes, and made arrests on his own authority. He punished people who differed with him in religion almost as cruelly as the Inquisition. Every one in England was in the habit of obeying the king, and feared to oppose him. He had the army, and the treasure, and the nobles of the land on his side. He made fair promises, and broke them again and again. But opposition was made in the name of the Lord God of Hosts, and there was war between the King and the House of Commons. Then it was that Cromwell appeared with his regiment of Ironsides. Every one of his soldiers carried a Bible or a psalm-book. They prayed before going into battles. The proud King was defeated at Marston Moore, and at Naseby, and

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE GOOD OLD QUAKER

Once said to his boy: "Nathan, it is not what thee reads that makes thee smart; it is not what thee eats that makes thee fat; nor what thee earns that makes thee rich, but what thee SAVES."

This Saving-habit may be acquired through the steady use of an account in own bank.

Berea Banking Co., Main St., Berea



A Family Carriage

that combines beauty and comfort with convenience is one of our well made, easy riding buggies or surries. It is unexcelled for workmanship, durability and comfort, and will give more satisfaction for general family use than any other carriage made. Our prices are as low as can be made consistent with good workmanship and superior quality. The great number of satisfied customers that we have, and without a dissatisfied one, is proof that we can please you. Information gladly furnished.

Painting, Repairing and Rubber Tires at the lowest prices for first-class work.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

Dry Goods, Notions, and

Ladies' Furnishings.

CLOSE PRICES.

A Reliable House to deal with.

WHITE & GIBSON,

Main Street, Richmond.

Dillingham Corner.

"Get The Latest"

Ladies' Collars.

No season has produced such an abundance of beautiful styles in Ladies' Neckwear as the present. We show all the new styles in endless variety.

Summer Laces.

We have just added all the newest patterns to our stock of laces and insertings and can certainly please you.

Millinery.

Mid-summer prices already prevail here. We are determined to carry nothing over.

No trouble to show goods.

Mrs. Bettie Mason,
Main St., Berea, Ky.

Experience Counts

For a great deal in every line of business, but in few lines does it count for as much as in

MILLINERY

Our long experience has enabled us to bring together this season the best stock of millinery we have ever shown in Berea. A look will convince you.

LARGE VARIETY
CORRECT STYLE
RIGHT PRICES

Mrs. A. T. Fish.

Main & Center Sts. Berea, Ky.

Now is the Time

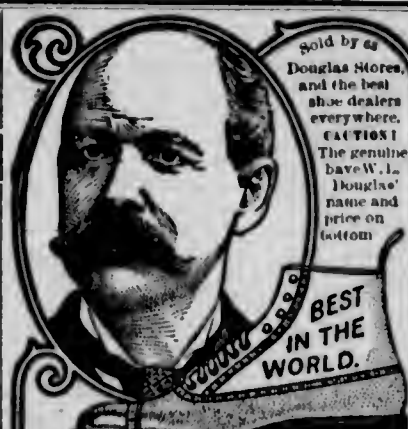
To buy your SPRING SHOES, OXFORDS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We have the most complete and up-to-date line ever shown in the city. Call in and examine our stock and you will be convinced.

Crutcher & Tribble

Main Street,

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

Notice increase of sales in table below:
1899 = 748,706 Pairs.
1900 = 808,182 Pairs.
1901 = 1,269,764 Pairs.
1902 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.
THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes placed side by side with \$2.50 and \$4.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes.
Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Calf, and National Kangaroo. The color breaks and wears. Black breaks best. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge shoes cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail \$3c. extra. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by

R. R. COYLE, Berea

Buy your

Engagement and Wedding Rings

From the largest and best stock of guaranteed gold-filled and solid gold jewelry shown in Berea. Prices right. Call and see our line of goods.

A. J. Thompson,

Opposite Burdette's Mill, Berea, Ky.

HOME MADE CANDY.

Pure, Wholesome

and Healthful

Assorted Bon-Bons in neat pound boxes.

East End Drug Co.,

Main St., Berea, Ky.

Not too Soon

Is it to plan for repainting your House, Barn and other buildings with

Hammar Brand Paint

Sold and guaranteed by the

East End Drug Co.
Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

Some Good Recipes.

Ham Patties.—These may be made of the small cuttings of cold ham and furnish a pleasing variation from the cold boiled served "straight." Take one cup of cold ham, chopped, one-half cup of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of butter, a little mustard and pepper. Mix thoroughly and moisten with a little milk. Press into patty tins, leaving a hollow in the middle, and set away in a cold place over night. In the morning break an unbroken egg into each patty and bake in the oven until the egg is done, hard or soft as preferred.

Escalloped Eggs.—Butter an earthen baking dish, place therein a layer of cracker crumbs with bits of butter, salt and pepper, and then a layer of sliced hard-boiled eggs; moisten with milk and repeat until the dish is full. Bake in a moderate oven.

A home-made yeast that will be found reliable for people who live remote from stores is as follows: Peel and boil six potatoes in a quart of water. When done, pour the water into a jar and add a table-spoonful of sugar. When cool, add one-half a compressed yeast cake (keep potatoes for the table). Keep in a cool place. Next day save the potato water again, adding sugar as before. When cool, add this to the first jar. Set in a warm place to rise. In using, one-third should be kept to start the next rising.

Ginger Snaps.—Mix one-half cup of lard thoroughly in flour. Mix in another pan one egg, one cup of black molasses, one cup of sugar, one table-spoonful of ginger; pour this into flour and lard. Add to this one table-spoonful of soda in one-half cup of boiling water. Mix all to the consistency of biscuit dough. Bake in quick oven.

Angel Cake.—Use the whites of eleven eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Sift the flour four times, then add the cream tartar and sift again, but measure the flour before putting in cream tartar. Sift the sugar and measure it. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth on a large platter, and on the same platter add the sugar lightly, and then the flour gently, then the vanilla; do not stop beating until you put it in the pan to bake. Bake forty minutes in a moderate oven. Try with a straw, and if anything sticks to the straw let it bake a little longer. Do not open the oven until it has been in fifteen minutes. Turn the pan upside down to cool. When cool take out by loosening it at the sides with a knife and then ice. Do not grease the pan.

The School

JOHN WERT DINSMORE, Editor

A Program Book.

In preparing special day exercises I find my program book a great convenience. I take an old ledger or scrap book—if written upon it will not matter, and index it roughly. Thanksgiving Christmas, New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Easter, Arbor Day, June Day, etc. I leave a great many sheets free, under each heading. Then as fast as I find material which will be appropriate for school exercises, I paste it under its department, just sticking one edge of the paper to the scrap book, so that it may easily be torn away. If the selections are in magazines or newspapers I cut them out entire, if in books or borrowed papers, I must copy them and paste in the papers. It is surprising how many selections crop up, if one is watching for them. A farm annual, an almanac, an advertising sheet, a Sunday-school leaflet may have a charming little selection tucked away in some corner, not to speak of the wealth of material in school magazines, and the one or two high class children's magazines.

When I wish to get ready for a holiday, say Washington's birthday, I set to work systematically and thus save much of the worry which used to accompany a day of special exercises. I make out a list of all the children who are to have verses to learn. Then with sheets of brown and white paper, a paste pot, pen and ink, I begin. Turning to my Washington's Birthday Department, I take an appropriate selection for Mary, detach it from the sheet, paste it upon my sheet of manila paper, so that it may be kept clean and untorn. Write Mary's name over it. Put it in a big envelope, cross off her name

on the list and go on to John; in this way proceeding until every name on the list has been crossed off. The big envelope is full of selections and I have simply to hand them to the children next day.—*Popular Education.*

The Farm

SILAS CHENEY MASON, Editor

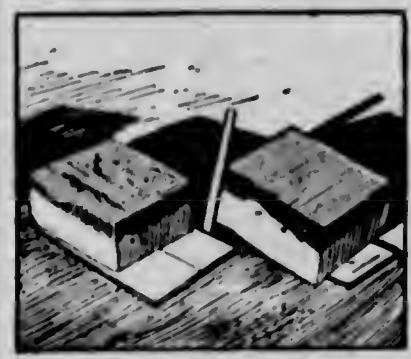
KENTUCKY TRIES OIL.

Experiments With It In Road Improvement Prove Successful.

Oil has been used on a road near Lexington, Ky., to render it dustless and more durable, and it is said the results are all that could be hoped for. After a considerable expense and preparation a mile and a half on the reconstruction part of the Newtown pike were treated, beginning one mile from the limits, says the Lexington Herald. A White's oil, similar in many respects to a street sprinkler, spread the crude oil, over which sand was scattered to a depth of half an inch.

Recently a large roller was passed over it. In the time intervening between laying and rolling the lighter oils had evaporated and the sand and penetrated limestone had set in an asphalt coat, the effect of the roller being still further to compress and smooth the surface. Despite several disadvantages, of which inability to heat the oil and the cool season were chief, the results are probably all that could have been hoped for. Waterproof, dustless and elastic, the road has also been made more durable. This last feature of the process, the discovery of which was incidental to the original use of oil as a dust layer, has brought it to the attention of the entire country.

In the west the first treatment of oil is charged to the construction account.



BLACKS CUT FROM AN OILED ROAD.

and after that the cost is much less than keeping a road sprinkled. After the third year it is unnecessary to use the oil except for patching, and it is calculated that a well oiled road will remain dustless and waterproof for ten years or longer. The saving in repairing alone will be large, the added comfort being incidental.

About 4,000 gallons of oil and 1,000 bushels of sand were required on the mile which furnishes the test. The oil cost 62 cents per barrel. The road had been reconstructed two years ago and is a type of the fifty-two miles around Lexington which the House Construction company is remodeling. If the county finds it advisable to oil all of the reconstructed pike the goal of perfection will have been closely approached. On the basis of a mile the cost of oiling the Newtown pike, exclusive of machinery, was \$244.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.10@5.30; fancy, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$4.40@4.55; extra, \$3.35@3.55; low grade, \$2.90@3.20; spring patent, \$5.10@5.40; fancy, \$4.35@4.60; family, \$4.00@4.25; Northwestern rye, \$3.75@4.00. Wheat—No. 2 red quotable at \$1.08@1.10 on track. Corn—Sales: No. 3 white, track, 50c; No. 3 mixed, track, 49c; No. 3 mixed, track, 51½c; No. 3 yellow, track, 50¢@54c; rejected mixed, track, 45¢@46c. Oats—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 42c; No. 3 white, track, 42½c.

Chicago, May 31.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.08; No. 3 do, \$1.02@1.07; No. 3 hard, 98¢@98½c; No. 3 do, 83¢@85c; No. 1 Northern, 98¢@98½c; No. 2 do, 92¢@94c; No. 3 spring, 85¢@97c. Oats—No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 38c.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice to extra, \$8.25@8.50; fair to good, \$4.50@5.20; butcher steers, extra, \$6.15@6.25; good to choice, \$4.50@5.10; heifers, extra, \$5.15@5.25; good to choice, \$4.50@5.10; cows, extra, \$4.15@4.25; good to choice, \$3.50@4.10. Calves—Fair to good light, \$5@5.75; extra, \$6. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers, \$4.95@5.05; mixed packers, \$4.80@4.95; light ship-pers, \$4.40@4.75; pigs, \$3.85@4.35. Sheep—Extra, \$4.40@4.55; good to choice, \$4.10@4.35; yearlings, \$4.50@5.50. Spring Lambs—Extra, \$7.30@7.40; good to choice, \$6.75@7.25.

JUNE...1904						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

L.O. 6h. N.M. 12h. P.O. 3h. P.M. 6h.

CONTINUOUS FIGHT

It Has Been Going on Near Feng Wang Cheng Since May 27.

A SHARP ACTION NEAR SIMATSI.

Both Sides Suffered Severely But Details of the Fights Have Not Been Given Out.

Severe Skirmishes Are Also Reported Along the Railroad Between Stations Vfangoy and Vfangion—Japs Suffered Heavily.

Liao Yang, June 1.—Continuous fighting has taken place northeast of Feng Wang Cheng and the railway above Kin Chon since May 27. A sharp action has taken place eastward of Simatzi, 35 miles north of Feng Wang Cheng, which lasted from the morning of May 27 until daylight, May 30. Both sides suffered severely. Detailed figures are lacking.

The engagement resulted in the Russians retiring on Simatzi followed cautiously by Japanese detachments. Three companies of Japanese are reported to have ambushed a patrol of the Nerinsky regiment near Hunsan, wounding three Cossacks. A fourth Cossack had his horse killed under him. Fearing capture he buried his rifle. He was captured but subsequently escaped, dug up his rifle and rejoined his regiment.

Severe fighting is reported along the railroad between stations Vfangoy and Vfangion. The Japanese suffered heavily and would have been annihilated had not infantry reserves come up and forced the Russians to retire into Warsaw.

Che Foo, June 1.—An unconfirmed rumor is current among the Chinese that a battle occurred six miles from Port Arthur Tuesday.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The government is making every effort to expedite the dispatch of artillery reinforcements to the front. Ordnance material on the way is given precedence over all other traffic, including passengers. In a letter from Kainak, West Siberia, the representative of a commercial house says that the Siberian express whereby he was traveling was derailed to permit the passage of three full train loads of field artillery.

London, June 1.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at New Chwang says: "Some Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur arrived here describing the situation of the inhabitants there as desperate. Famines prices exist. The cost of provisions increase weekly. Many persons are reduced to eating Chinese food and oiled that is dear. Millet flour costs \$6 a bag. Whole streets and several public buildings have been wrecked by Japanese shell fire. The hospitals are packed with sick and wounded."

CAVALRYMEN MUTINED.

They Rebelled on Account of An Inspection Order.

Junction City, Kan., June 1.—About noon Tuesday 19 soldiers in Troop K, Eighth cavalry, at Fort Riley, rebelled on account of an inspection that was ordered for 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They came to Junction City and paraded on the streets in defiance of the non-commissioned officers who were sent to take them back to the post. A detail of men was sent from the post to assist in the capture of the mutineers. With the aid of the local police officers all but four of the mutineers are in custody. Only seven of the men resisted the police and it is probable that they will be charged with mutiny when they go before a court-martial for trial.

The Quarantine Lifted.

Washington, June 1.—Consul General Hanna, at Monterey, has telegraphed the state department that Texas has lifted the quarantine against Monterey to persons reporting at the United States consulate general for five days in succession.

Seventy Men to Be Killed.

Liao Yang, June 1.—Seventy Chinese handbills are here awaiting execution. The local Chinese governor, in view of troublous times, has been empowered to behead bandits without referring their cases to the Chinese authorities at Mukden.

New Supreme Court Seal.

Washington, June 1.—United States supreme court ordered a new seal for the court for the first time since 1790. The old seal was the size of a silver dollar. Tuesday's order calls for a seal 2½ inches in diameter.

Buried With Military Honors.

Washington, June 1.—The remains of Col. Richard J. Hinton, who died in London a little over two years ago, have arrived in Washington and were buried in Arlington cemetery with full military honors.

Czar Ordered Army Advance.

London, June 1.—A Cho Foo cablegram to the Daily Express says that Gen. Kuropatkin is advancing southward against his own judgment, having been peremptorily ordered to do so by the czar.

With the Russian Army.

Washington, June 1.—Capt. William V. Judson, the United States military attaché accompanying the Russian army in the field, has reported his arrival at Liao Yang.

G. A. R. SERMON.

Continued from page 1.

the liberties of the English people were restored. As long as he lived Cromwell made England the most prosperous and powerful nation in the world. The great Macanley has given the spirit of this war as felt by a soldier of the times. King Charles was a man of elegant attire, and wore long, scented hair. He was aided by a profane and dashing cavalry officer called Rupert of the Rhine. It was by meeting Rupert's cavalry that Cromwell turned the tide of battle. In those days men were still fighting with long spears called pikes. Rupert is driving back the Puritan army when Cromwell's men dash in.

Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a row,
Like a whirlwind on the trees, like a deluge on the dyke,
Our troubles have burst on the ranks of the enemy,
And at a stroke have scattered the forest of his pikes.

Fear, fast our totem ride, in some safe nook to hide
Their coward heads predestined to rot on temple bar,
And Charles, he turns, he flies—shame on those cruel eyes,
That here to look on torture, and dare not look on war.

And again the Lord was a man of war in the times of the American Revolution. Washington and his men belonged to the Grand Army of the World. Their fight was for this same cause of human liberty. The men who had the power wished to oppress and wrong other men. The King of England forgot the lessons which Cromwell had taught a few years before. And it was God's plan to establish in this new world a government without kings or nobles or bishops.

The word of the Lord by night
To the watching Pilgrims came,
As they sat by the roadside,
And filled their hearts with flame.
God said, I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more,
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.

Think ye I made this earthly ball
A field of battle and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants small
Might harry the weak and poor?

We know the story of the revolution. It was a hundred and twenty-eight years ago, but we know it well. My grandfather told me what his own father told him of his experiences in the army of Washington—that means there is only one transmitter of the tradition between the revolution and myself.

There was a fight for the lifting of burdens from the shoulders of all men. You have heard the hymn sung at the completion of the battle monument at Concord.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

And now, my friends, what I wish to say is this: The men who put down the rebellion were fighting in the same cause as these heroes of history which we have mentioned. Moses fought the Lord's battle against the Egyptians, and William of Orange against the Spaniards. Cromwell upheld the liberties of the people against the king. Washington made America independent. And this Grand Army of the Republic which we honor to-day fought the same kind of a battle—a battle in behalf of the liberty and progress of the world.

All wars are not alike, and all soldiers are not alike. There have been wars where it made little difference to humanity which side conquered. But there have been certain wars, and certain soldiers which have

cleared away obstructions and made the lot of man better for all later time. Every child born since the time of Moses has had a better chance because old Pharaoh was drowned in the Red Sea. Every child born since the time of William of Orange has been better off because the Spaniards were defeated. We to-day have larger liberties than we could have had if Cromwell or Washington had failed in their heroic campaigns. All these Christian soldiers have been benefactors not only to their own times and nations but to the whole human race.

And the same high distinction belongs to the men who responded to Lincoln's call in 1861. They were soldiers carrying out the will of God.

The solemn time came when every man was called upon to choose sides. And nowhere was that hour more solemn than in Kentucky. In the far South there was no freedom—every man was forced to join the rebellion. In the far North decision was easy, for there the side of right was also the side of popularity. But here the people in the same State, the same county, the same family, were taking opposite sides.

I wish we could have a camp-fire here and now, and each one of you could tell to us who were not there how you made up your mind, and how you came to go into this great war on the right side. But I am the speaker this morning, and I can say some things which you cannot say. I can say that if the victory had been on the other side the progress of the whole world would have been set back. This war, like the great wars which we have spoken of in the past, was a war in which God was concerned.

It is these facts which make all the details of your military service so interesting and so important—they are a part of a great world's conflict.

I have been reading the little history of the 8th Kentucky regiment to which so many of you belonged, and I wondered whether all our children are learning as they should the story of your military service, and whether they realize that a veteran of the civil war is far more a hero than a veteran of the Mexican War or the Spanish War.

It is your glory that you fought at the side of brave comrades. You were in the same armies with Stanley Mathews, Thomas, Sherman, Garfield and a hundred others whose names are written high on the chart of fame.

It is your glory that you fought against valiant and well-trained foes, and that while they fought mainly on the defensive you were called to do the more difficult and dangerous work of attack.

It is your glory that you achieved the victory.

But the main glory is that you were on the right side. A good man is often found on the wrong side in war—he may be mistaken and misled, or he may be forced into the ranks of the enemy. This was the case with thousands in the Confederate army. Most of the rebel States voted not to secede, and were then rushed into the rebellion against their sober judgment and conviction. Think of the weight of guilt incurred by those who thus brought on the war. Who is responsible for the horrors, the devastations, the ruin, the loss, the suffering and the bereavements of that war? The men who "fired the Southern heart" and rushed the Southern States into a hopeless contest, they are responsible. The

Grand Army of the Republic saved the South from its crazy leaders, and today every ex-Confederate shares equally with all his fellow citizens in the benefits of the government which you saved from ruthless destruction. Your victory benefited every humble home in America. The laboring man is more respected, the rewards of toil are more secure, the feeling of kindness toward all men is stronger, because you were victorious. And the toiling millions of other lands were blessed by the victories of the Grand Army. They look to America with eyes of hope and expect us to lead in all progress, liberty, fraternity and justice. If our country had been divided, and half of it planted upon the cornerstone of injustice and slavery, the watchers for progress in all lands would have lost heart. But you won, and you winning blessed the whole world. The flag you placed on Lookout Mountain has become one of the beacon lights for all humanity.

Let me say one word to the children of veterans. You have an honorable heritage in the war record of your sires. Be worthy of it. Let it never be said that any son or daughter of a veteran has failed to be a true, honest, honorable, public spirited citizen.

And to the students. Study history and learn to believe that the right will always conquer at last.

And to the veterans. May God grant you long lives. You are benefiting your country to-day by wearing these blue coats, and reminding us of the leaders and battles which made our nation free. Make your influence felt for education, for purity of the ballot, for temperance, for religion. Tell the story of the great war carefully to the children. And so keep marching, marching forever in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Grand Army of the World.

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Ideal Party Politics for American Municipalities

By J. PEMBERTON BALDWIN,
of New Orleans.



AN ideal municipal political condition would be where two parties, each striving to conduct municipal affairs on a proper businesslike basis, and separated only by different ideas of the methods to be employed, would each select the best men of their party for the suffrages of the whole people. An ideal condition even in the view of a partisan leader would be one where his own party would be forced into line by some organized opposition party, and after a lively campaign, the installation of his own party without the opposition capturing a single office.

Politics, however, is essentially a science where the ideal has little chance of success, and the reason appears to be the fact, which must be stated with regret, but nevertheless remains a fact, that the rank and file of the masses who come dangerously near constituting a majority of the voters in every election, are almost universally of mediocre political education. Their personal adherence to the ward leader takes the place of party allegiance and party principle. A gradual education of these masses, the inculcation among them of ideas of personal independence, and the high privilege of the ballot, free intermixture with them on the part of citizens who esteem themselves of the better class, will go further towards raising their political standard than any sudden reform movement.

Even reform movements are largely dependent for their success on the disgruntled and disaffected among the factions that split up a regular party. The elimination of patronage as a reward for political service should go hand in hand with the education of the mass of the voters; and lastly, partisan government should be kept in check by a virile, active opposition, and any failure to fulfill the expectations of the community should be visited at once upon the heads of the delinquent political party by sweeping them out of office at the next election.

The press holds the balance of power in all elections, and a united press is irresistible. Unfortunately there are jealousies and rivalries among journalists, as there are among common mortals, and the average citizen has a wholesome fear of becoming a candidate for office when the opposition paper will attack his platform, his principles and leave but a shred of his character behind.

The masses are not yet leavened with aspirations for individual political independence, and it remains for the intelligent, conservative, business and professional men of moderate means to constitute the bulwark of the city's strength and steadily to urge her political progress, as they have urged her commercial progress.

Needs of the Negro

By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

oratory, but by our efforts in constructive and progressive directions. In the growth of a race, complaints, condemnations and demands all have their elements of strength and helpfulness, but any race makes a mistake which depends wholly upon these for success.

The first and most fundamental thing is to give more attention as a race to the public schools in the south. The average negro child in the south is in school less than five months annually. In one state in the south less than one-fourth of the negro children attended any school at all year before last, and that one-fourth were in school for a period of only four months. The schoolhouses in which many of our children are taught are not worthy of the name.

The negro race will never have again in this country such opportunities of securing land as it has to-day. The price of land in every part of the country is gradually increasing. If, in the southern states especially, we do not become land owners in this generation, it will be more burdensome for the next generation to do so. The time is not far off when the tide of foreign immigration will turn rapidly to the south, and we shall be driven to the ragged edge, so far as ownership of land is concerned, if we do not profit by our present opportunities.

We should strive to become in larger proportion a commercial and business race. We should organize and operate more banks, more stores, own more farms, and construct and own more and better houses. A race is judged largely by the character of the houses it occupies. The negro should not only wear shoes, but make and sell shoes. The negro woman should not only wear attractive hats, but make and sell hats. In every center of negro population there should be a business league to encourage and lead our people in commercial and business directions.

While there is much discussion about the difficulties in the south, it is true that the fields of commerce, business, industry and labor are open to us there as they are not perhaps in any other part of the country. In proportion as we lay the foundations in these necessary directions, we shall find our moral and church life strengthened, and opportunities for negroes to secure college and university training enhanced.

No race can succeed which is ashamed of itself. I have never been prouder of belonging to the black race than I am to-day. I am proud of our past, proud of our present, and have unbounded faith in our future.

Saving Before Marrying

By PROF. J. SCOTT CLARK,
of Northwestern University.

omy that causes a person to deny himself of all pleasure and the extravagance that causes him to neglect to save. There are young men who are spending the money of their fathers, but are not cultivating habits of economy. After they are married they will save nothing for the future and when they are dead their wives and children will become objects of public charity.

Such extravagance is dishonest. It is dishonest for a man to neglect to provide for the members of his family so they will not be compelled to depend on charity after he is dead.

I read in the newspapers a few days ago of the daughter of a deceased naval officer who committed suicide because she did not have the money to maintain the social position to which she had become accustomed. The real responsibility in this case rests with the father, who, while training his daughter in certain social customs, neglected to provide the money by which she could maintain her place in society after he was gone.

If a young man cannot save money before he is married the probabilities are that he cannot do so afterwards.

Young men and women should learn to strike the happy medium between the economy that causes a person to deny himself of all pleasure and the extravagance that causes him to neglect to save. There are young men who are spending the money of their fathers, but are not cultivating habits of economy. After they are married they will save nothing for the future and when they are dead their wives and children will become objects of public charity.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for
June 5, 1904—Christ's Trial
Before Pilate.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 15:1-15.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Then said Pilate to the chief priests and to the people, I find no fault in this man.—Luke 23:4.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPPTURE SECTION.

Foretelling Peter's Fall.....Matt. 26:31-35
Foretelling Peter's Fall.....Mark 14:27-31
Foretelling Peter's Fall.....Luke 22:31-35
Jesus' Agony.....Matt. 26:36-46
Jesus' Agony.....Mark 14:32-42
Jesus' Agony.....Luke 22:39-46
Betrayal and Arrest.....Matt. 26:47-56
Betrayal and Arrest.....Mark 14:43-52
Betrayal and Arrest.....Luke 22:47-53
Trial Before Jewish Authorities.....Matt. 26:57-68
Trial Before Jewish Authorities.....Mark 14:53-72
Trial Before Jewish Authorities.....Luke 22:54-71
Trial Before Pilate.....Matt. 27:1-11
Trial Before Pilate.....Mark 15:1-20
Trial Before Pilate.....Luke 23:1-25
TIME—Early morning.
PLACE—Tower of Antonia, adjoining the temple.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"In the morning the chief priests . . . held a consultation." An illegal trial had been going on before the Jewish authorities during the latter part of the night. Though they had the trial in the night, they were careful not to pronounce sentence till after sunrise, that its legality might not be questioned. Even the sentence thus pronounced was illegal, for the law forbade passing a death sentence till the day after the trial. Furthermore their law forbade the trying of criminal cases on the day before the Sabbath. This was Friday, the day before the Jewish Sabbath. "Delivered him up to Pilate." The Sanhedrin in the time of Christ had no power to inflict the death penalty. Their Roman conquerors would not permit it, so their action was practically only a recommendation. Pontius Pilate had been procurator of Judaea for four or five years, at this time under commission from Tiberius Caesar. He had at this point John 17:29-32, which shows that the chief priests tried to get Pilate to ratify their action without looking into the matter. Pilate would have nothing to do with such procedure and insisted upon a charge. The Sanhedrin had condemned Jesus for blasphemy, but that is not what they told the Roman governor. They told him that the charge was of conspiring against Rome. "Art thou the King of the Jews?" A plain question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" "Thou sayest." "Yes, I am the King." This was a summary of Jesus' answer. The full conversation, in which he explains to Pilate what He means by being a King, is found in John 18:33-38. After this Pilate pronounced Jesus not guilty.

Pilate was not a man wicked beyond any that have lived since. He had pronounced Jesus innocent; he wanted to have him set at liberty. But he did not want to bring upon himself the enmity of the angry priests, for there was no denying that they were still very powerful in Judaea. It occurred to him that he could avoid the decision entirely by sending Jesus, who was a Galilean, to Herod, the governor of Galilee, who happened to be in the city. Herod was glad to see Jesus, for the interview would bring him a new kind of diversion. But in that encounter Jesus was king and Herod clown. Herod realized it, and in chagrin sent Jesus back to Pilate, in mock state, but unconquered. Read the account of Luke 23:3-12.

Luke 23:13-16 tells of Pilate's formal acquittal of Jesus. He should have released him, but instead he takes another step in the way of compromise; he will scourge him to pacify them, and then release him to pacify his own conscience. The priests would not hear to it. "The question had finally come to this, whether he would save Jesus or save himself." He would save Jesus if he could; he must save himself in any case. It was a trial of strength between Pilate, in Jesus' behalf, and the chief priests against him. "Barabbas." "A notable prisoner." (Matt. 27:16), "who for a certain insurrection made in the city and for murder" (Luke 23:19), was "lying bound with them that had made insurrection." He was a robber or brigand (John 18:40). "Will ye that I release . . . the King of the Jews?" An attempt to get the crown (not the priests) on his side. Pilate knew that Jesus had a good deal of hold on the common people and that that was one reason the priests hated him. Read here Matt. 27:19, the dream of Pilate's wife.

"The chief priests stirred up the multitude." There are not words in the English language with which to adequately characterize the spirit of these champions of orthodoxy, and it need not be done. But think of the state of religion in the land when such men were its official leaders! "What then shall I do . . . unto the King of the Jews?" Pilate was yielding by inches. There are some matters on which men have no business to ask advice. Conscience told Pilate what he ought to do with Jesus. That should have been the end of it. The words: "If thou release this man, thou art not Caesar's friend," were a threat, and it was that that finally broke the opposition of Pilate.

BARBED ARROWS.

Virtue for wage is a first cousin to vice.
A man in the hand is worth two by the ear.
Christian character cannot be made in a plaster cast.

Faith in things above gives force for things below.
One side of an argument is always less than half of it.

Christ turns the curse of labor into the blessing of service.
When there is room for all a woman's love in the heart of a poodle no man need be sorry he lost it.—Ram's Horn.



WHAT A LITTLE GIRL DID.

With Her Pail of Hot Coffee She
Taught a Gang of Men a Valuable
Temperance Lesson.

The city was putting water pipes through the street in front of a modern suburban home, and the little daughter of the house became very much interested in the process, says a writer in Youth's Companion. The ground was torn up, and muddy coats and grimy shirts disfigured the trim fence. The gang on duty were a hard-working, hard-earned and exceedingly thirsty lot of men. A little girl, Hetty by name, watched them from the house with absorbing attention. It was cold autumn weather, and their voices were sharp upon the still air. One noon the child came to her mother in great distress.

"They are passing a black bottle around, and one man is talking very loud and saying wicked things."

"Perhaps they are drinking; you had better keep away," replied the cautious mother.

Hetty's face grew quite sad, and that night she prayed for the "poor men" who drank while laying the water-pipe. A little before noon the next day she approached her mother timidly.

"What do you wish, my dear?"

"Please, do you think I may make



SOON THEY BOUGHT AND DRANK.

some coffee for the men, mother? I think they would like it."

Then the thought flashed through the lady's mind: "There are many to sell them beer and none to sell them coffee."

"Why, there are nearly 30 of them," she said, aloud. "I don't think I can afford to give all of them coffee."

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed the disappointed girl.

"Well, if you are disappointed, you have enough money in your bank," said the mother. "You can go to the grocery store and buy coffee and sell it to the men at two cents a cup. If they want coffee at all they would rather pay for it."

To the grocery's then the child flew. "It ain't any use," said the grocery man, promptly. "The men will have their beer. They wouldn't take coffee if you gave it to them."

"I shan't give it," said Hetty. "I'm going to sell it."

At first the rough men were greatly surprised at the girl's stentorian call and her pretty, business-like manner; but soon they bought and drank, and smacked their lips. Some of them declared that hot coffee like this was "better than beer."

The girl-peddler soon had all she could do. She took another girl as partner the next day, and was successful beyond her sanguine hopes. The neighborhood was all alive with interest in the new venture; but the most surprising thing of all was that the oaths and rude language were now seldom heard upon that street. A new gentleman seemed to have been born in the spirit of these rough men. Their foreman declared that for the time the little miss came he never had a better gang of laborers under him. He, too, had found it possible not to swear at his men.

But, too soon, the men passed on up the street, and Hetty could no longer serve them; but the incident which took place in an eastern town recalls the fact that we, by thoughtfulness and attention, can find little ways of serving and benefiting others that will make both them and us happier and better. It is because of our indifference that it is not done.

Shingling His Own Roof.

Chaplain McCabe tells the story of a drinking man who, being in a saloon late at night, heard the wife of the saloon keeper say to her husband:

"Send that fellow home; it's late."

"No, never mind," replied the husband; "he is shingling our house for us."

The idea lodged in the mind of the drunkard, and he did not return to the saloon for six months. When passing the saloon keeper in the street, the latter said:

"Why don't you come around to my place any more?"

"Thank you for your hospitality," replied the former victim, "I've been shingling my own roof lately."

The Montana local option bill has been declared constitutional by the supreme court.

PLEA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE

No Other Attitude Towards the Liquor
Question Is Right
or Safe.

What is the fundamental principle of the temperance reform? Is it not that alcohol is the most insidious and the most destructive of all poisons? "Wine is a mocker," insidious; "strong drink is raging," a fierce destroyer. Such is its description in that most discriminating of all books, the Bible. The experience and inventions of men confirm the testimony. Other drugs and poisons have each some one peculiar effect upon the human system. Opium acts on the nervous structure, perverts the imagination to idle dreams, and destroys the whole man by the indolence and lethargy superinduced through that action. Prussic acid and some of the mercurial poisons seize on the vital fluids—on some more, on others less—and curdle and corrode them through a brief and mortal agony. Arsenic, nuxvomica and others act on the stomach in different ways and produce death or great injury. The poison of the rattlesnake or the slaver of the mad dog may be swallowed without harm, but is fatal on the broken skin. Some drugs stimulate the animal properties to more than brutal excess; some blotch the skin and others rot the bones. But it is reserved for alcohol to perform at once almost all the functions of other poisons, destroying man as a passive and helpless victim; and, last and worst of all, to make him an active and fearful agent in the ruin or misery of all around him. No only is his own body destroyed, and his own progeny polluted by the bad blood he transmits to them, but his soul is demoralized, the fountain of natural affections is reared up, or his pure streams turned into the waves of the burning lake, so that he spurns his loving wife, loathes his sweet children and curses his weeping mother. Now, what other poison does all this? And when does alcohol fall of such tendencies? And how often do its influences surpass, infinitely surpass, all powers of description? If the foregoing positions are true—if they are but very partially true—should not every moral, sensitive and every righteous legal power be employed to put away this poison from every human life? asks Samuel Aaron, in National Advocate.

How can any sensible man maintain the moderate use of such an article on the same ground that he does that of wholesome and needful food? Does the use of food tend at all to make a devil? Does the moderate use of it tend infallibly to gluttony? Alcohol poisons cause intense bodily suffering, infatuate the mind, debilitate the nerves and excite the brain. Our object is definite: most distinctly marked—to put these poisons entirely out of use. The true remedy is voluntary total abstinence.

AN EXPENSIVE EVIL.

Business Men Coming to See That
Intemperance Is Costly for the Individual and the Government.

Slowly but surely sensible business men are discovering the fact which religious papers and temperance advocates have so often asserted, that for every dollar received from saloon taxes the saloon makes necessary the expenditure of two dollars. An Indianapolis paper recently called attention to the fact that the penal and reformatory institutions of Indiana cost during the previous fiscal year no less an amount than \$378,894. This is but one comparatively small part of the expense caused by the 4,850 saloons in Indiana which (and only \$485,000 to state school funds, while the police stations of Indianapolis alone cost \$381,530 in addition to which there was an expense in the year 1902 for the city's portion of the maintenance of the jail, poorhouse, workhouse and criminal courts of \$64,734. One Indiana city paid for the ravages chiefly caused by the saloons several thousands more than the entire amount paid by saloons to the school fund! It is safe to say that if there were no open saloons in Indianapolis the expenses for the detection and punishment of crime and the care of those impoverished by saloons would be decreased by at least 75 per cent.—Baptist Standard.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

No saloon for the city means good trade in the stores and thrift among the people.—National Advocate.

Lieut. Tilley, U. S. N., governor of the province of Tutuila in the Samoan Islands, has excluded intoxicants from the province.

Countess Adeline Schimmelfmann has opened in Kiel, Germany, the first anti-alcoholic home on strictly Christian lines, as her own private enterprise. By special protection of the government, she is allowed to work in the Imperial German army.

Horn of Plenty.—A whisky manufacturer had among his brands one called the "Horn of Plenty," on which a temperance poet wrote the following lines:

"Plenty of poverty, plenty of pain;
Plenty of sorrow, plenty of shame;
Plenty of broken hearts, hopes doomed and
scorched;
Plenty of graves for the potters' field."

A movement inaugurated by physicalists is now on foot for the adoption of the educational method against drink. The Council of the British Medical association, through a committee of its members, has asked every registered physician in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales to sign with them a petition for the compulsory study of the laws of health including elementary instruction on the nature of and effects of alcohol on the body and mind. It is recognized that the hope of the nation lies in preventing the formation of drinking habits through education of the rising generation.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

Scientists Have Made Some Progress in Their Efforts to Exterminate the Pest.

The United States census report recently issued gives some startling figures as to the great damage done to the cotton industry in the last year through the ravages of the boll weevil. The report gives the total crop as 10,045,614 bales of a 500-pound standard. This is about 800,000 bales less than produced last year. The total loss to the state of Texas up to date is about \$125,000,000.

During the summer of 1894 planters along the Rio Grande and southwestern Texas discovered in their cotton fields the presence of a small, grayish, long-nosed armor-clad beetle, about the



THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

size of a common house fly. The states and the planters were at a loss to devise effective means to drive away the invader.

The department of agriculture came to the assistance of the planters, and sent special field agents from the division of entomology to make careful investigations of this enemy and its extermination. Since then these scientists have waged relentless warfare upon the weevil, and made most exhaustive practical experiments to wipe out the insect, and have been partly successful. Recognizing the seriousness of this pest, congress has just appropriated \$250,000 to further aid in exterminating the weevil.

The adult weevil averages about one-fourth of an inch in length, and has a beak about half the length of the body. It is of a grayish or reddish brown color. The insect exists in four stages—eggs, larvae, pupa and adult. All the stages except the last occur inside of the cotton square or boll. The egg is deposited by the female weevil in a cavity formed by eating into the fruit of the plant. It hatches, under normal conditions, in two or three days, and the grub immediately begins to feed.

In from seven to twelve days the larva or grub passes into the pupa, or quiet stage, corresponding to the cocoon of the silkworm. This stage lasts from three to five days. Then the adult weevil issues, and in about seven days begins the production of another generation. Climatic conditions cause considerable variation, but on an average it requires from two to three weeks for a weevil to develop from the egg to the adult.

IN THUNDERSTORM SEASON

What Spots to Avoid in Order to Be Reasonably Safe from the Effects of Lightning.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives this excellent advice: "Now that the season of thunderstorms is approaching people should understand what spots to avoid in order to reduce to the minimum the chances of being struck by lightning. Out-of-doors, trees should be avoided, and if from the rapidity with which the explosion follows the flash it is evident that electric clouds are near at hand, a recumbent posture is the safest. It is seldom dangerous to take shelter under sheds, carriages or low buildings, or under the arch of a bridge, or a distance of 20 or 30 feet from tall trees or houses is an eligible situation, for should a discharge take place these elevated bodies are most likely to receive it.

"It is well also to avoid water, for it is a good conductor, and the height of a human being near the stream may determine the direction of a discharge. Within doors we are tolerably safe in the middle of a carpeted room, or when standing on a thick hearth rug. The chimney should be avoided on account of the conducting power of the carbon deposited in it, and gilt moldings or bell wires are sources of risk. In bed we are tolerably safe, since blankets and feathers are bad conductors. It is injudicious to take refuge in a cellar, because the discharge is often from the earth to a cloud, and the buildings frequently sustain the greatest injury in their basements."

Agriculture in the Schools.

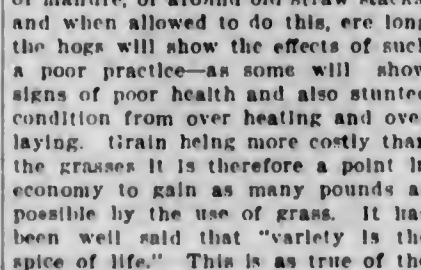
The idea of teaching agriculture in primary schools is growing steadily, despite well-intentioned but really groundless opposition. The greatest stumbling block has been ignorance of teachers concerning scientific agriculture. There is now little excuse for any teacher remaining ignorant of a few of the general principles of crop production. Anyone if he makes up his mind can fit himself for teaching how to prepare soil for planting and cultivate a few of our leading farm crops. Agricultural papers, agricultural books, nature study, literature, are within the reach of every teacher. Of course consolidation of country schools will render the teaching of agriculture comparatively easy, but until this is accomplished much can be done.—American Agriculturist.

INCREASING THE PROFITS.

It Can Be Done by Giving the Hog More Range and Free Access to Pastures.

A very common practice, and yet a very injurious practice, among farmers is to confine their swine in close pens, not allowing them free range and a change of atmosphere. The original hog had the freedom of the woods, where he could dig for roots and obtain other things possessing medicinal qualities; consequently he was much healthier, and less liable to cholera and other contagious diseases. All animals like a change of diet. This they can get when allowed a large pasture to roam over, as there will be found there so many kinds of weeds that they will relish, which will greatly improve the appetite. Notice the difference between two bunches of hogs; one which has been closely confined, the other which has had plenty of range and change of sleeping apartments. You will readily notice the difference in appearance, health, growth, etc. Another very poor practice is to allow hogs to sleep on piles of manure, or around old straw stacks, and when allowed to do this, ere long the hogs will show the effects of such a poor practice—as some will show signs of poor health and also stunted condition from over heating and over laying. Grain being more costly than the grasses it is therefore a point in economy to gain as many pounds as possible by the use of grass. It has been well said that "variety is the spice of life." This is as true of the life of animals as of man. Don't feed those pigs so much grain, give them such food as will be conducive of more growth and less flesh. Prepare a pasture especially adapted to the needs and wants of the pigs, such as clover, peas, rape, etc., and you will have stronger and better hogs. Hogs weighing about 200 pounds, well fattened, are bringing the top of the market now. The large coarse hog is no longer in such demand; this works a great saving to the producers, as it is possible to make market toppers in six to nine months, so that it is not necessary to winter anything but the brood sows; spring pigs being marketed in the fall. In this way, too, they can be matured at much less cost than those that have to be wintered before fattening. Think it a better plan to give even those hogs that are on full feed a chance to roam some, as they will not do this if water is handy to the feed pen.—Agricultural Epitomist.

During the summer of 1894 planters along the Rio Grande and southwestern Texas discovered in their cotton fields the presence of a small, grayish, long-nosed armor-clad beetle, about the



THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

size of a common house fly. The states and the planters were at a loss to devise effective means to drive away the invader.

The department of agriculture came to the assistance of the planters, and sent special field agents from the division of entomology to make careful investigations of this enemy and its extermination. Since then these scientists have waged relentless warfare upon the weevil, and made most exhaustive practical experiments to wipe out the insect, and have been partly successful. Recognizing the seriousness of this pest, congress has just appropriated \$250,000 to further aid in exterminating the weevil.

The adult weevil averages about one-fourth of an inch in length, and has a beak about half the length of the body. It is of a grayish or reddish brown color. The insect exists in four stages—eggs, larvae, pupa and adult. All the stages except the last occur inside of the cotton square or boll. The egg is deposited by the female weevil in a cavity formed by eating into the fruit of the plant. It hatches, under normal conditions, in two or three days, and the grub immediately begins to feed.

In from seven to twelve days the larva or grub passes into the pupa, or quiet stage, corresponding to the cocoon of the silkworm. This stage lasts from three to five days. Then the adult weevil issues, and in about seven days begins the production of another generation. Climatic conditions cause considerable variation, but on an average it requires from two to three weeks for a weevil to develop from the egg to the adult.

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BATTLE AT KIN CHOU.

The Japanese Loss Estimated at 3,500 Killed.

Stronghold Was Captured and There is Little Now to Hinder Japanese Advance on Port Arthur, Which Has Begun.

Tokio, May 30.—The details of the fighting at Kin Chou emphasize the heroic tenacity of the Japanese in their conduct at Nanshan. Nine successive times the Japanese charged the fortified heights in the face of a storm of death dealing missiles and in their last effort they carried the forts and trenches only after a bayonet to bayonet conflict with the Russians, who made desperate despairing struggle to beat back the oncoming hordes.

The final assault of the Japanese in which they at last succeeded in taking possession was marked by the most desperate hand to hand encounter that has thus far characterized the war. The Japanese left, throughout the entire action until night, was exposed to an enfilading fire from the Russian infantry, a gunboat on Tallenwan bay and four 9-centimetre guns posted at Tinfengchen. At a critical moment the munition of the artillery ran low and it was decided to cast the remaining ammunition into one final desperate assault.

Fortunately however at the moment this decision was reached the Japanese squadron in Kin Chou bay, which had ceased bombarding when the infantry had first moved forward, suddenly resumed the shelling of Nanshan. Then it was that the issues of the day were determined at a moment when the outcome was fluttering between success and defeat for Japan—at that moment was an almost certain repulse converted into victory so successful that the forces of the czar were swept into confusion and disorderly retreat. With every Japanese gun centering its fire upon the Nanshan forts and trenches, the Japanese infantry sprang over the bodies of the dead comrades who had sacrificed their lives in the previous fruitless charges. The entire line rushed forward toward the Russian left, where the fire of the Japanese squadron had proved most deadly and which was the first to weaken under the death dralling bombardment. And it was there that the first breach was made in the human stone wall that all day had been an invincible barrier to the impetuous assault of the brown men.

It was the fourth division of the Osaka men that stormed the Russian left. It had once been said that Osaka men were not brave. It will never be said again.

The first division of Tokio, which had the center and the third division of Nagoya occupying the left and which had been exposed all day to the Russian fire against the front flank, now followed the example of the Osaka men and rushed forward and the battle became transformed from an artillery duel into one of personal conflict, with the bayonet as the instrument of warfare. On every parapet the restless, death-defying Japanese surged forward in increasing numbers and hustling the Russians from their intrenchments, swept over the hill. At 7:30 o'clock as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon the flag of the land of the Rising Sun floated above the blood sodden Nanshan hill, while the shouts of "Banzai" swelled from hill to hill and re-echoed from squadron to fort.

The Japanese paid for their victory in 3,500 killed and wounded. To the Russians humiliation of defeat was intensified by the loss of 68 cannon and 10 machine guns while lying dead in the fort and trenches were 500 men, the victims of the accuracy of Japanese long distance marksmanship and of close range fighting.

Work of Wire Tappers.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 27.—As a result of the work of wire tappers Wednesday the Illinois, one of the largest poolrooms in Hot Springs, has suspended operations and the management assigns as a reason that it is unwilling to take chances under the present method of gathering and disseminating racing news. The total amount lost by the rooms is \$15,000.

Salaries of All Cut.

New York, May 28.—A remarkable departure in cutting wages has been made by the head of an electrical equipment concern of New Jersey, which notified its 1,200 employees that all wages in the company had been cut ten per cent. The cut begins with the president and extends without exception to the lowest priced employee.

The Illinois Ready For Service.

Washington, May 28.—The navy department has been informed of the completion of the repairs to the battleship Illinois and of her readiness for immediate sea service. The Illinois was badly damaged in a recent collision.

Solemn Religious and Military Service.

Tokio, May 30.—A solemn religious and military service in honor of 15 officers, residents of Tokio who were lost at the time of the disasters to the battleship Halseus and the protected cruiser Yoshino, were held here Sunday.

Naval Guns at Nanshan.

Che Foo, May 30.—Chinese from Dalny say that the Russians had 26 naval guns at Nanshan and also that many guns from the Port Arthur fleet had been placed in the land batteries.

NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks. SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term. College. Acad. & Ap. Sci. Mod. Lat. Norm. Normal Schools A. Gram.

Incidental	Free	0.50	0.50	4.00	0.50
Room	Free	25	25	25	25
Books, paper	Estimated	2.50	2.25	1.25	15
Total school expenses	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.00	

Free piano, stenography and other extras are Special Expenses below.

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term. Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$1 3/4 a week); \$27 for winter term (\$2.00 a week). Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find: To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in Collegiate Department \$20.20; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A. Grammar \$17.25; Model Schools \$14.25 in winter \$11.25; mops for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: in Collegiate Department \$80. Academy and Latin Normal \$79. Applied Science, Normal and A. Grammar \$77. Model Schools \$75. In winter three dollars more for each. Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of fifty cents.

Students duly excused before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.

Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three)	\$7.50
Organ, Violin, etc. (24 lessons, class of three)	6.00
Stenography or Typewriting, per term	6.00
Class work in Harmony	5.00
Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day)	2.50
Use of organ 1 hr. a day	2.50
Rent of Music Library, per term	.50
Chemical Laboratory, according to material and apparatus, about	5.00
Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term	1.00
Liberal in drawing, per term	.50
Examination, exception appointed days	.25
Graduation Fee, with degree, with diploma	1.00
Total	60.00

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For live look, How to Secure, write to

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TRADE-MARKS

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Berea College

Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies. Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years). Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma. Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life. College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees. Music—Choral (free), Read Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory. We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance. The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

WILL C. GAMBLE, Beres, Madison County, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour
Potts & Duerson,
Whites Station, Ky.

Extraordinary, Unparalleled Extra Special Offer!

To Old and New Subscribers to The Citizen.

We are especially anxious that every old subscriber to THE CITIZEN should settle up his arrears and pay his subscription in advance on or before

June 8th, 1904, Berea College Commencement Day.

We are equally anxious to add a large number of new subscribers to our list on and before that date. In order to accomplish our purpose we make the following offer which is the most liberal ever made by any newspaper.

For Every \$1.00 You Pay Us We Will Give \$2.00 Back.

Not in cash to be sure, but in its equivalent. In other words, we credit your subscription account with each \$1.00 paid and give you the same amount in subscriptions to Newspapers and Magazines selected from the following list:

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

1. New York Tribune Farmer \$1.00
2. The Toledo Blade 1.00
3. The St. Louis Star 1.00
4. The Louisville Herald 1.00

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

5. The American Home Monthly \$.50
6. The American Farmer .50
7. Vicks Family Magazine .50
8. Selected by us .50

No. 1 in this list is the best farm paper published in the world. 20 pages
No. 2 is a splendid family newspaper of national scope. 8 pages
No. 3 is the newspaper that will keep you in touch with the World's Fair and the world at large. 8 pages
No. 4 was formerly the Commercial and is too well known to need comment. 8 pages
No. 5 is a high grade beautifully illustrated family story magazine. 16 pages
No. 6 is an excellent farm journal which also discusses current events in an able manner. 16 pages
No. 7 is the equal of most \$1.00 magazines. 80 pages
No. 8 is—well trust us to choose wisely for you.

To Old Subscribers.

If you send or pay us \$1.00 on your subscription account on or before Commencement Day select \$1.00's worth of subscriptions from the above list; if \$1.50 then select \$1.50's worth; if \$2.00 then \$2.00's worth of subscription, and so on.

To New Subscribers.

One dollar will pay for The Citizen one year and for a year's subscription to a \$1.00 newspaper or to two magazines from our list; \$2.00 will secure The Citizen for two years and two \$1.00 newspapers or a \$1.00 newspaper and two magazines or four magazines, each for one year, and so on.

To Both Old and New Subscribers.

If the newspapers or magazines you want are not on our list ask us about them and we will arrange with you to substitute them. Our special price will surprise you.

First 50 Persons

Answering this advertisement will, in addition to \$2.00 for \$1.00, as above receive an INTERESTING and VALUABLE 125-PAGE BOOK. Be among the first 50 to send in your money and get this good book as an additional token of our interest in you and our good-will toward you.

Remember this offer is good only up to and including Commencement Day, June 8th, 1904, and that the first 50 get an additional premium.

Use Subscription Blank and select your newspapers and magazines by number.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

According to your offer I select from your list the following Number of Subscriptions to _____

Name _____

Postoffice _____

State _____

It is understood that I get a 125-page book in addition if I am among the first 50.

THE SNELL MURDER

The Alleged Slayer of the Chicago Millionaire Dies in the Alaskan Wilderness.

TASCOTT, THE LONG SOUGHT MAN.

At One Time Rewards Aggregating About \$20,000 Was Offered For the Fugitive's Apprehension.

He Was Tortured to Death By Throwing of His Life and Belief That He Was the Object of Pursuit.

Chicago, June 1.—A special from Victoria, B. C., says: If the voluntary declaration of a dying man is to be believed, this has been written to the historic Snell tragedy of 15 years ago, and Tascott, the long-sought murderer, self-identified, has paid the penalty of his crime with penitence and now fills an unmarked grave in the heart of the Alaskan wilderness, whither he had fled for the effacement of his individuality.

Philip Robertson, a strictly reliable man, prospector and miner, received the dying man's confession, and tells the story simply and dramatically. Robertson left the Klondike capital late last fall in a small boat bound for the new placer grounds at Fairbanks. He reached a point near Nahli river in a particularly desolate and forbidding region when the forlorn wailing of a dog surprised his ears. He found the dog, a half-starved shepherd, seemingly in much distress. Following this animal Robertson was brought to a seemingly deserted cabin some 400 yards above the river concealed in a clump of spruce.

"I ventured to the door of the shack and knocked," says Robertson, "and there was a feeble 'come in.' All was darkness inside and there was no sign of a fire. I caught sight of a bit of candle, which I lighted and then advanced to where a man lay.

"With a feeble effort he turned and stared at me for a full minute. Then he said: 'Are you an officer?' No, I said. I am a miner and if there is anything I can do for you I want to do it. I soon had a fire going and again approached the bed. The man's hair was white as snow, his face had a livid color in it that looked like death and he had the most terrified and hopeless expression I have ever seen on a human being.

"I'm Going Where I Belong."

"Partner," he said, finally rolling over on his side and little more than whispering, "I'm leaving a world that I did not appreciate. I'm going to where I belong."

"He tapped into silence again and what I thought was a sleep came over him. Two hours passed and he suddenly awakened with a shriek and then sank back to bed. In a few minutes he gave another wild scream and straightened up in bed. Then in a voice you would think came from a good, strong man, he said:

"See here, boys, my name is Tascott. I'm Tascott. Do you understand. I'm Tascott that they've been hunting like a wolf for years. I can not run any more. I'm getting paid for what I did. I know I'm dying and I know where I'll go. Tell the boys when they come back that I am Tascott and you can tell the world, too, for the world has hunted me a long time."

"About 3 in the morning I heard a noise like a man expelling all the air from his lungs. I rushed over to the bed and felt the man's pulse and heart. He was dead.

"I have never told about this until now, but that dead man asked me to make his story public, and so I do so. I solemnly believe that he was tortured to death by thinking of his own life and the belief that he was always the object of pursuit, and I assuredly believe he told the truth in saying he was Tascott."

Story of the Crime.

Chicago, June 1.—Amos J. Snell, wealthy holder of much property on the west side of Chicago, was murdered at his home in Washington boulevard on the night of February 8, 1888, and robbery was declared to be the motive, although by many it then was, and still is believed that the burglary was concocted. However, after many arrests the police hit upon the "Willie Tascott" crew. Tascott had been an elevator boy at the Palmer house. It was represented that he had been employed by day and committed robberies at night.

Heavy rewards—one for \$10,000, which was subsequently raised to \$20,000, were offered for Tascott and for two or three years Tascott was turning up dead or alive in all parts of North and South America.

Eventually Mrs. Snell withdrew the reward for Tascott, quarrels, civil suits and other scandals followed among members of the family and to-day the Snell millions are supposed to have been dissipated in part and passed into other hands.

Well Known Financial Deal.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 1.—John Johnston, one of the best known financiers of the west and vice president and acting head of the Marine national bank of this city, died early Wednesday morning after an illness of a week's duration.

Soldiers' Fatal Fight.

Crawford, Neb., June 1.—Private Walker of Troop K, Tenth cavalry, of Fort Robinson, was shot and instantly killed by Private Wilson, of Troop G. Two men had been parading.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Bettie Wilson of London is visiting Mrs. Sallie Burns here this week.

Misses Dooley and Hilda Welch have returned from school at Lexington, Ky.

Caleb Cope, of Livingston, is here this week visiting his daughter, Miss Minerva.

Little Ida Morgan and Grandmother spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Kingston.

Miss Eva Duncan, who has been in Winchester since last August, has returned home for a vacation.

Mrs. Pat Kearns and children of Winchester are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Duncan, here this week.

Walter Hill, who has been employed at Jellico, Tenn., for the last five months, returned home Monday night.

The Baptist church and Sunday-school picnic at Slate Lick Saturday passed off very pleasantly with a goodly attendance.

The Berea Banking Co. has had printed a little booklet entitled "Banking made Plain, which treats of what a bank is, what it does and how to deal with a bank. A copy can be had at the bank for the asking.

Seventy-five pupils and patrons of the High Point subscription school near Paint Lick enjoyed a picnic at Slate Lick on last Friday. Miss Bettie Francis taught the school, which has been very successful.

W. B. Baker and wife and James Baker, of Dreyfus, James Brewer and Mr. Peters, of Climax, and Wm. Coyle and wife were entertained Monday night here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Q. Laimhart. Mrs. Laimhart and Mrs. Baker are sisters.

The trustees of the public schools met here Tuesday night and elected the following teachers for next year: W. J. Blanton, grammar school and Miss M. Etta Gay, primary. The present trustees are J. L. Ambrose, G. W. Shockley, and R. E. Robinson.

Mr. G. W. Treadway, of Levi, Owsley County, has just closed a deal by which he becomes owner of a 100-acre farm near Paint Lick, formerly owned by Mr. G. B. Lamb. The purchase price is given as \$7,500 and possession is to be given Jan. 1st.

The colored baseball team has made the assertion several times this season that they can beat the varsity team. They will have the opportunity to prove that assertion next Saturday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock if they can. Last game of the season. Proceeds go to Athletic Association. Admission 15c.

G. E. Porter, who is in the drug business at Renwick, Iowa, and R. B. Porter, banker at Caneyville, Grayson County, Ky., were the guests last week of their brother W. H. Porter here. All three left this week on a hunting and fishing excursion to be followed by a family reunion at Caneyville.

Harvey Ramsay and Isom Smith figured as pitcher and catcher recently for the Flat River, Mo., baseball team in an exciting 10 inning game against the St. Genevieve team in the presence of 2,549 people, Flat River winning out by a score of 7 to 5, and giving St. Genevieve their first defeat of the season. Ramsay allowed but one hit off his delivery. Both boys hope to be in school here again next year.

Memorial Day.

The memorial day services Monday were among the most impressive and satisfactory ever held here. The attendance at all the sessions was unusually large, taxing even the capacity of the Tabernacle. The College band was in fine trim and played with a spirit and expression which showed they felt their music. The Boys Club life and drum corps added so much that it is difficult to see how we ever got along without them.

The exercises in the morning consisted of essays and recitations by pupils in the Model Schools and songs and class exercises by the various grades. The song entitled "Uncle Sam and Liberty" by Miss Haugen's school in connection with which H. M. Hacer and Miss Leonora Jones appropriately costumed impersonated Uncle Sam and Liberty respectively was received with great applause. The Hoop Drill by the girls of Miss Raymond's school and the Military Drill by the boys of Mr. Gabbard's school were also greatly enjoyed.

In the procession to the cemetery were a large number of old soldiers headed by the Band, followed by the pupils of the schools and the citizens headed by the fire and

drum corps. At the cemetery 22 graves of departed comrades were decorated with impressive ceremonies.

In the afternoon session it was shown that the authorities made no mistake in selecting Hon. Wm. R. Ramsay, of London, Ky., as orator of the day. Taking as his subject "The Flag," he held the attention of his audience perfectly in a speech full of eloquence and patriotism. The universally expressed opinion is that it was one of the best speeches ever heard in Berea. During the afternoon Mrs. J. J. Brannaman in behalf of herself and brother, J. W. Stephens, presented to the Post a fine picture of her uncle Capt. James West, whose name the Post bears, at the same time giving a brief sketch of his life. Prof. Dodge in behalf of the Post responded in an appropriate speech. By request the song "Uncle Sam and Liberty" was repeated. The quartette also did excellent service. The exercises closed with a touching five minute speech by Prof. Dodge.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

W. B. Bently, Class of '01, and a recent graduate of the Dental College of Howard University, is the guest of friends here, and will remain until after Commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Black have finished their school at Calhoun, Ky., and are now located in Chicago for the summer. They took in the World's Fair enroute. Mr. Black was a graduate from the Normal Department last year.

Roy P. Dodge, oldest son of former Treasurer P. D. Dodge, died at his home in Tallmadge, Ohio, Sunday, May 29th, at the age of 27. The deceased was formerly a student here. He had been an invalid for several years and for a long time before his death could not walk without crutches.

The annual meeting of the Athletic Association was held in Phi Delta Hall yesterday afternoon at one o'clock with a practically full attendance of members. The following officers were elected for 1904-5: President, F. M. Livengood; Vice-President, H. M. Racer; Treasurer, A. E. Percy; Field Marshal, Andrew M. Ross; Clerk, O. M. Simpson; Foot ball manager, Geo. Pow; Base ball manager, J. R. Young; Field day manager, H. H. Clark.

Rev. W. D. Smith had the honor of preaching the memorial sermon Sunday at Wood River, Neb., where he is now pastor of the M. E. church. The Wood River interests has this to say concerning his first Sunday in Wood River:

"Rev. Smith, the new pastor of the M. E. church, occupied the M. E. pulpit Sunday and made a very favorable impression upon his parishioners. His remarks and sermon were well timed and appropriate to the occasion."

Field Day.

The Field day events of Berea College occurred last Thursday on the Campus. While the place was not ideal yet it had the advantage of being close at hand. It is hoped that a quarter mile track can be built on the athletic field before another year. Clark Himmam won the medal for most points, making a total of 39 points. First counts 5, second 3, and third 1. The following is a summary of events:

50-yd dash: Himmam first; Wheeler second; Ernst third. Time, 5 4-5 sec.

Running high jump: Himmam first; Leamy second; Hatch third. Height, 5 ft. 4 in.

220-yd. low hurdle: Wheeler first; Stratton second; Percy third. Time, 35 4-5 sec.

Running broad jump: Leamy first; Himmam second; Hatch third. Distance, 17.8 ft.

Standing broad jump: Himmam first; Leamy second; Hatch third. Distance, 9.58 ft.

100-yd. dash: Himmam first; Burasid second; Ernst third. Time, 10 4-5.

Stauding high jump: Himmam first; Becktell second; Leamy third. Distance, 4 ft. 4 in.

Shot put: Himmam first; Postlewait second; Ernst third. Distance, 31.25 ft.

440-yd. dash: Ernst first; Hatch second; Wheeler third. Time 59 2-5 sec.

Pole vault: Norman Frost first; Percy second; Himmam third. Height, 7 ft. 1 in.

Half mile run: Lengfeller first; Leamy second; Wheeler third. Time, 2 min. 23 2-5 sec.

Mile relay race: Hatch, Ernst, Leamy and Himmam defeated Stratton Lengfeller, Gerdes and Wheeler. Time, 4 min. 28 1-5 sec.

220-yd. dash: Himmam first; Bender second; Ernst third. Time, 23 1-5 sec.

Mile run: Lengfeller first; Burasid second. Time, 5 min. 14 1-5 sec.

BEREA STUDENTS WILL BE MADE SECURE AGAINST THE DAY LAW.

At Chapel last Sunday night President Frost made a brief statement regarding the new law against the attendance of white and colored students at the same institution.

There had been some delay in the first legal steps for setting the law aside so that we could not make full announcements till after Commencement. It was feared that during the summer enemies of the school might circulate rumors which would make our students fear to return.

The President gave assurance that the best legal advice was taken, and that the institution would safeguard and protect all its students. In case there shall be the slightest doubt regarding an injunction which will make all absolutely secure temporary provisions will be made for our colored students so as to avoid the penalties of the law. These temporary provisions will be made for the colored because they are fewer, not because the College cares for them less than for the others, and they will be well provided for.

The conduct of all the Berea students under this trying attack has been most gratifying. The Divine Providence which has led and sustained the institution for nearly half a century, and which has been so clearly manifested the present year, may be relied on in all future emergencies.

Corner-stone Laying for the New Chapel.

Commencement Day will have a feature of unusual interest in the laying of the corner-stone of the new Chapel, which will occur at noon.

Under the corner-stone will be placed a copper box containing items which we may imagine our descendants will be interested in when the Chapel may be overthrown by an earthquake a thousand years hence! The box will probably contain a copy of the last catalogue, THE CITIZEN, and the Historical Sketch of Berea College.

KENTUCKY DAY, JUNE 15TH.

The Old Commonwealth Promises to Set a New Standard for World's Fair Days.

The Kentucky Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has decided to postpone Kentucky Day from June 2 to 15, and active preparations to make the day one memorable in the history of the St. Louis World's Fair are now on. No printed invitations are to be sent into Kentucky. Every Kentuckian from no matter what walk of life is cordially invited to be present. The Kentucky Press Association will hold its annual meeting on Kentucky Day at the Kentucky Building on the Exposition grounds.

While the programme is not complete, enough is known to announce that it will be full of interesting events. The Kentucky Building is to wear a gala attire and brass band music from the outside and a string orchestra from the inside will give to the "New Kentucky Home" an attractive tone. At two o'clock the regular exercises will begin in Festival Hall, consisting of addresses by prominent Kentuckians and ex-Kentuckians. After the ceremonies, a recital on the big pipe organ will take place. At night in the Kentucky Building there will be a reception from 8 to 11 o'clock.

ills that come from Summer's Heat
A mother need not fear to greet
When with "TEETHINA" she's supplied,
No ills with baby need abide.

"TEETHINA" Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, and costs only 25 cents at Druggists, or mail 25 cents to Dr. C. J. Moffett, St. Louis, Mo.

Will You Celebrate

The Fourth of July? If so, be sure to have a bottle of Paracamp handy. You will need it for a Burn, Cut or Bruise, because it heals quicker and better than any other known remedy. Prevents Blood Poisoning, relieves pain instantly and heals without leaving ugly scars.

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Meal	65c.
Zaring Patent Flour	75c.

This is not all.

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Depot St. Berea, Ky.

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Main Street, Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN'S CLASSIFIED "AD." COLUMN

WANTED

PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

ANYONE WISHING TO SELL powder or iron grease lamp please see Mrs. Frank Hays on Jackson street, Berea.

YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE TO earn their education can secure work on the College farm or brick yard. Write to Secretary Will C. Gamble before coming but write at once.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

FOR SALE

IMPROVED FARM of 153 acres two miles south of Berea. Call on or write J. H. Preston, Berea, Ky.

FIRST CLASS BUILDING BRICK constantly on hand. We also have hard burned brick and bats for chimneys at very low prices. Berea College Brick yard.

BICYCLE ready for instant use, all bearings and nicked parts good as new; gear, 100; weight, 20 pounds. Can be seen at any time at the printing office, Berea, Ky.

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This College was organized in 1845, and the 59th Annual Session begins about October 1st, 1904. This is the first Dental College established in the West. It is co-educational, and has a teaching corps of twenty instructors. Its buildings are modern, and well adapted to the requirements of modern dental education, and its clinics are unsurpassed. Optional Spring and Fall Courses in clinical instruction are also given. For further information and Announcement, Address

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Buy Good Cow Peas and Good Millet Seed from us and raise good crops. A carload of Feed Corn just received. Baled Hay and Straw. Lime and Cement.

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Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST.

KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE FIELD.

A Big Increase in the Output of Oil Is Reported.

Lexington, May 30.—The Kentucky-Tennessee field shows 11 completions during the week, with a new production placed at 300 barrels. The best strike was made in Wayne county, in the Slickford division, and shows up for 100 barrels daily. Six other strikes were made in Wayne county, Knox county shows two completions and Cumberland county one.

In the upper developments a 20-barrel strike was made in Estill county, and a small producer came in in the Bath-Town division. Work in the latter field is almost at a standstill and the production has greatly fallen off.

A recent strike in Tennessee is attracting renewed interest toward the development of that state.

The runs from the Kentucky-Tennessee field for May will exceed those of April by over 30,000 barrels, principally the production of the lower field, in which some big producers were drilled in during the earlier part of the month.

HER WEDDING TROUSSEAU.

Strapped to Her Back She Left Wolfe County to Be Married.

Lexington, Ky., May 28.—With her wedding trousseau strapped across her back Miss Dora Bailey, the 19-year-old daughter of Samuel Bailey, a prominent merchant of Campton, Wolfe county, rode a distance of 11 miles to her home at Pineville, where, by appointment, she met Richard Callender, a farmer living in the same county, and together they went to Jeffersonville, Ind., passing through this city Friday night. The young girl's parents had objected to the marriage.

She had packed her valise the day before and hid it in the woods. Friday she sauntered out of the house and saddled a horse, saying she was just going for a short ride. She picked up her trousseau and made the best possible time to the resting place. They were married in Jeffersonville.

SIXTY-YEAR-OLD WOMAN.

She Is Now Cutting Her Third Set of Teeth.

Owingsville, Ky., May 30.—Sixty-year-old Miss Maria Williamson, of this town, is attracting much attention because of a third set of teeth she is cutting. Two teeth have already made their appearance. She lost her second set of teeth several years ago and has since used false ones.

Recently on adjusting the plate one found that the new teeth interfered with the plate. Her grandfather, who died many years ago, cut a third set of teeth after he has passed his 60th year, and it is said that other members of the family had similar experiences.

For the New Capitol.

Frankfort, Ky., May 30.—The state capitol commission was in session for three days hearing architects from all over the country discuss their plans for the new state house. On Monday the commission will elect an architect, though his election does not mean that the plan he has submitted will be adopted. The commission wants an up-to-date building.

Senator Bailey's Farm.

Lexington, Ky., May 28.—Manager McManus, of the farm of Senator J. W. Bailey, stated Friday that both the breeding and racing stables of the Texas horseman would remain in Kentucky for another year, at least, after which he would dispose of his holdings here and move all to the Lone Star state.

Order for Election.

Frankfort, Ky., May 27.—Adj. Gen. Haly has issued an order for the holding of an election by the companies composing the Third Kentucky regiment on Friday, May 27, for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Col. Thomas J. Smith, of Bowling Green.

Died in Her 91st Year.

Winchester, Ky., May 27.—Mrs. Nancy Baxter died here in the 91st year of her age. Her husband, Dr. John Baxter, was an officer in the war of 1812, and was a leading politician in his day, having served in the legislature and constitutional convention of this state.

To Name State Delegates.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—Mass conventions will be held in Kentucky to select delegates to the democratic state convention. There will be a fight in Louisville between the Beckham-Grainger wing and the anti, led by Col. John H. H. Hallen.

Seven Suicides in a Week.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—Miss F. delius M. Brand, aged 26, committed suicide Saturday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid. She was insane from illness. She lived at 2606 West Walnut street. This makes seven suicides this week.

Oil Struck Near Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—Oil has been struck on the Haglan road, three miles southeast of this city. The well is on the farm of Hali brothers, who have been prospecting for over a year, besides making ice cream in this city.

FARMERS AND BREEDERS.

The Winners in the \$1,000 Contest Are Announced.

Lexington, Ky., May 27.—Winners in the Kentucky farmers and breeders \$1,000 contest were announced Thursday night. Of 10,446 guesses on the Brooklyn handicap six placed the first, second and third horses. The selection of C. L. Hato, 11 West Twenty-fifth street, New York, was the first received, May 20, and he receives \$2,666.66. A. C. McGlochin, 63 Brighton street, Rochester, guess received May 24, gets the second prize of \$2,416.65. Ed Williams, Danville, Ky., guess received May 26, gets the third prize of \$1,916.65. The other three, Gormley & McCuen, M. P. Furlong and O. J. Boughn, all of Lexington, receives \$1,666.65 each.

HIS OWN EXECUTIONER.

He Was Under Sentence of Death For Wife Murder.

Howling Green, Ky., May 27.—A message from Morgantown states that Verona Fleener, the wife murderer, confined in jail at that place, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell early Thursday. A small cord, four feet long, which he had procured from his cot, and a handkerchief were used. Fleener was under death sentence, but his execution had been deferred, awaiting the action of the court of appeals. He was convicted of the brutal murder of his wife last October. He used a large pocket knife, and, after almost cutting her heart out, cut her body in strips.

MISS LEE ARRESTED.

Charged With Using the Mails Unlawfully.

Frankfort, Ky., May 28.—Miss Myrtle Lee, of Lexington, was brought here Friday afternoon and placed in jail by Deputy Marshal R. True on the charge of having unlawfully used the United States mails to entice young girls. True says she sent out letters to several towns in Southeastern Kentucky addressed to highly respected young ladies. One of the letters was addressed to a young lady attending school in London, Ky., and her relatives notified the postal authorities.

RESEMBLES YELLOW FEVER.

Unable to Check a Strange Disease at Long Fork Creek.

Mayking, Ky., May 27.—A fatal disease resembling yellow fever, which has been raging at Long Fork creek for two weeks, believed to have been brought there by a Cincinnati salesman, continues its deadly work. Three deaths occurred Wednesday, and Mary Rhille, 80, died Wednesday night. So far physicians have been unable to check its progress. Schools have been suspended indefinitely and all business is at a standstill.

Say He Killed Two Men.

Richmond, Ky., May 28.—Frank Perrow is under arrest at Chatham for killing Charles Coles and Henry Gaston. Coles was shot through the heart, and Gaston through the head. Perrow fired only once, and it is a mystery who killed Gaston. It is possible the same ball that pierced Coles' body entered Gaston's head.

Sampson Gets Life Sentence.

Owensboro, Ky., May 28.—William Sampson was given a life sentence at Hartford for the murder of George Cox at a dance a year ago. Ten members of the jury voted for the death penalty. Sampson entered the dance hall with the purpose of putting an end to the party.

Another Oil Well.

Sergeant, Ky., May 30.—Another splendid paying oil well, Jones Well No. 7, came in Saturday, with a 230-barrel flow, in the Beaver creek oil field, south of here, on the Knott-Joyd border. This is the property of the New Domain Oil and Gas Co., composed of Cincinnati capitalists.

To Build a New Railway Line.

Madisonville, Ky., May 30.—It is now regarded as almost a certainty that Chicago capitalists will build a railroad from this city to Central City to connect with the Illinois Central, which is to penetrate the coal fields of Muhlenberg county and enter the mining field of Hopkins county.

Democratic Politicians Meet.

Lexington, Ky., May 28.—Prominent democratic politicians of the state at a meeting here, effected organizations to fight the state administration. The anti-administration organization was led by Senators McCrary and Blackburn.

Was Visiting a Friend.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—James A. Cunningham, aged 75, a whisky broker who has been reported to the police as missing, was found in Anchorage, where he was visiting a friend. He was quite indignant that a search had been made for him.

W. J. Gleason Dead.

Newport, Ky., May 30.—W. J. Gleason, 59, died late Sunday night at his residence, 332 Columbia street, Newport, after a lingering illness. Death was due to Bright's disease. Deceased was a well-known commercial writer.

T. H. INGRAHAM DEAD.

Head of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Died Suddenly.

A Remarkable Coincidence Is That Former Grand Chief Arthur Died of Apoplexy While Attending a Meeting of Engineers.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 28.—Thomas H. Ingraham, assistant grand engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dropped dead Friday at the biennial convention of the organization here.

Mr. Ingraham was absorbed in work when he lost consciousness and fell from his chair. He expired almost immediately. His health had not been good for some time.

The body will be taken to Cleveland next Sunday by a committee of the brotherhood.

Mr. Ingraham, who was 69 years old, had been first grand engineer since 1873. He was initiated into the brotherhood in the Fort Wayne division in 1865 and had held several offices in the order. He had been mentioned as a possible candidate for the office of grand chief engineer at the present convention, but it was understood that he had refused to allow his name to be considered. There was no opposition to his re-election as first grand engineer. He was a Knight Templar and a Mason.

Cleveland, O., May 28.—Thomas H. Ingraham, assistant grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who dropped dead in Los Angeles, Friday, at the biennial convention of the organization, lived in this city and was very widely known. He had been connected with the brotherhood for more than 30 years, previous to which he was a locomotive engineer. He is survived by a son and two daughters, his wife having died several years ago.

A remarkable coincidence in connection with Mr. Ingraham's death is the fact that former Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the brotherhood, died suddenly of apoplexy while attending a meeting of engineers at Winnipeg last year.

SENATOR QUAY FUNERAL.

Speaker Cannon Appointed a House Committee to Attend.

Beaver, Pa., May 29.—Senator Quay's last great battle, his struggle to keep alive the vital spark in his wasted body is ended. The shadows of death darkened his life Saturday afternoon and at 2:40 o'clock the senator breathed his last. The end came peacefully, and the little group of grieving members of his family realized that breath was extinct. Outside the immediate members of his family there was no one present at his bedside except two physicians who had been attending him in his illness.

The death stupor came upon him shortly after midnight Saturday morning. A report was spread that the sleep was natural. The physicians, however, knew the sleep was but the forerunner of the end that was to come soon.

Washington, May 30.—Speaker Cannon has appointed the entire Pennsylvania state delegation as a committee to represent the house of representatives at the funeral of the late Senator Quay at Beaver, Pa., who died Saturday, Tuesday next. A special car will leave Washington at 7:15 p. m. Monday for the use of such members of the committees of the two houses of congress as may be in this city at that time. Other members will be met at Pittsburgh Tuesday morning and the entire congressional party will proceed to Beaver by special train.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 30.—Gov. Pennypacker will leave Monday night for Beaver to attend the funeral of Senator Quay. The governor will Monday preside at the Memorial day exercises at Gettysburg. The state buildings have been draped in mourning for a period of 30 days out of respect to Senator Quay.

Beaver, Pa., May 30.—Many prominent people visited this place Sunday for the purpose of expressing sympathy to the family of the late Senator M. S. Quay, but only a few of the most intimate friends were permitted to view the remains of the dead man.

It was announced by the family that carrying out the senator's dying request there will be no ostentation in connection with the funeral. This compels the refusal of a request by the masons for a masonic funeral. The final arrangements made Sunday are that the body shall remain in the senator's bedroom where he died until Tuesday, when it will be carried to the First Presbyterian church in charge of Post 473, G. A. R., of which Senator Quay was a member, and lie in state from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. The church will then be cleared and at 2 o'clock the funeral services will be conducted by Rev. J. S. Ramsey, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Appleton Bash, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Week's Failures.

New York, May 28.—Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 26 number 184, against 215 last week, 181 in the like week in 1903, 163 in 1902, 144 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 14, against 11 last week.

No Change in the Discipline.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 28.—By the decisive yea and nay vote of 441 to 188, the Methodist general conference decided not to make any change in the church discipline in the matter of prohibited amusements.



WILLIE'S HAPPY DAYS.

"Good morning, world, how are you?" Sometimes that's what I say When I look out the window And night's gone far away. And sometimes there's a lull In there that turns its head As though it understood me And smiled at what I said.

Sometimes I get to dreaming I'm falling down somewhere, Or that I'm in a corner, Surrounded by a host. And, oh, I guess it's pleasant To wake up then and say: "Hello, old world, good morning. You feeling well to-day?"

"Good morning, world, how are you?" When boys get up and shout That glady from the window It scares their troubles out. When I forget to say it There's nothing that goes right— I guess the word can't like it And has to show its spite.

My papa taught it to me, And when I get up glad And look outside and say it, There's nothing that goes bad! So hurry to the window. When you wake up, and say: "Hello, old world, good morning. You pretty well to-day?" —S. E. Kiser, in *Cleveland Record-Herald*.

HOLE-BORING WAS HIS FAD.

Crazy Flicker Addicted to Drilling In to Iron Pipes and Similar Strange Things.

Mr. Burroughs somewhere has said that if the flicker ever goes crazy he will go crazy boring holes. Now I never doubt anything Mr. Burroughs says about birds and beasts, and so for a good many years I have confidently expected that if ever I found a crazy flicker I should find him, as Mr. Burroughs predicted, boring holes.

Of course I never expected to find a real crazy flicker, though I have long been convinced that the whole flicker family is queer and, indeed, somewhat crack-brained.

But I have found one—a real crazy, insane flicker; and he was boring holes—boring holes in the rain pipes, for he seemed to have been possessed.

He appeared last spring in Newton, a beautiful suburb of Boston. It was in the springtime, and Highhole (High-hole is one of his six common New England names), inheriting a delicately balanced mind, was drilling into the rain pipe. Doubtless he thought he was preparing a place for a bride. Now the average young flicker bride is about as "spooky" and as ready for "love in a cottage" as any bride; but I have yet to see one who would go to the length of a rain pipe.

No; the young flicker was mad, insane. He arrived in April, and announced himself by beating a thunderous tattoo on a galvanized-iron chimney. The persons in the rooms below jumped as if the roof were fall-



DRILLED INTO A RAIN PIPE.

ing. The passers-by on the street stopped and gazed around in wonder. There was nothing to be seen. Again the rattling, ringing roll, and up out of the chimney popped Highhole, in an ecstasy over his new drum.

Then across the way on the top of another house he spied another, bigger drum, and flew over there. It was a big ventilator. He struck it. To his apparent delight it boomed; and catching his toes around an iron hoop that encircled it he beat out a roll that a drummer boy might have envied.

The mystery is that his bill did not fly into splinters. But it didn't. The sound, however, seemed to go to his head, and he got crazier and crazier over the galvanized iron until he discovered the rain pipe.

Up to this time the neighbors had looked upon him as a youthful and devoted lover, who could not express half of his feeling upon an ordinary rotta stub, and so had taken to the sounding hollow chimneys. They had been amused. But suddenly all that changed. They woke up to the fact that the bird was a raving maniac; for what did they see one morning but the flicker, high up under the corner of a roof, clutching a small iron bracket in the side of the house and diligently trying to drill a hole through the hard metal rain pipe.

He was hammering like a tinsmith, and already had cut an opening half as big as one's fist when discovered. He had not tried to drill before; he had been happy with the mere sound.

But something either in the size or shape or ring of the pipe suggested "neat" to his wild wits and right through the pipe he had gone.

He was scared off finally, but not until he had let himself in and had had a look down through the strange bottomless pit that he had opened.—Dallas Love Sharp, in *St. Nicholas*.

CATCHING A LOUP-CERVIER.

Two Children Have Thrilling Experience in a Farm House in Quebec, Canada.

A trip to Quebec had taken the parents of Holcom Parrott and his sister Manice, aged respectively 13 and 15 years, away from home, and the children were left alone in the farmhouse during several days of bitter winter weather.

One very cold winter morning Manice, looking out of the window, saw an animal digging in the drift near the corner of the barn. "Oh, come and see this queer-looking dog!" she cried. He is digging up old Molly!" Old Molly was a hen that had died.

But Holcom knew that it was not a dog. Presently it turned, and he saw its large, round head, tasseled ears and wild, fierce eyes. He knew then that it was a "luicvee," or lynx.

Both Holcom and Manice were now much concerned lest the creature should get into the barn and kill their five coosets. Holcom had no weapon but a light ax and an old bayonet.

He fixed the bayonet on the end of a "quilting pole," gave it to Manice, and took the ax. Then they sallied forth, shouting to frighten the lynx. It started to run, but fell feebly. Then they saw that, although full-grown, the animal was emaciated and had little strength, either to escape or to fight. As the win-



THE UGLY LOUP-CERVIER.

ter advances and game becomes scarce, the wild carnivora often suffer pitiably.

When they approached it turned upon them, but was so nearly frozen and famished that it could hardly stand. Holcom was about to dispatch the loup-cervier, when the idea of capturing it occurred to him. Manice brought a cow blanket, which Holcom threw over the weakened animal; and with no great risk or exertion they were able to pick it up and carry it into the barn.

Although, ordinarily, the lynx is one of the fiercest and most intractable of living creatures, this one offered little resistance, and was put in a high-sided stall, where they confined it by nailing slats across the entrance. They gave the loup-cervier a bed of hay, and threw in bones and scraps of deer meat for it to eat. Its hunger was insatiable.

Under the influence of food and warmth its apparent meekness underwent a great change. When Holcom or Manice approached the slats, even when bringing food, the lynx would dash at them, screeching in such an excess of fury that the poor cows and sheep went nearly wild from fear.

The children were in great fear lest the animal might break out in the night and kill their stock; and they were now heartily sorry that they had not dispatched it.

During the eight days that elapsed before their parents returned Holcom and Manice passed through every possible phase of anxiety and worry over their loup-cervier. Nor were their troubles at an end when their father and mother came back.

Finally the lynx was sold to a trader at Three Rivers, who had made a market for it in Montreal. With much difficulty it was put in a crate and shipped by rail; but Holcom learned afterward that it had broken out of the crate and given the trainmen so much trouble that, on stopping at a way station, they opened the car door and let it go.—Youth's Companion.

Long Fight with a Salmon.

Edward Spaeth, treasurer of a New York savings bank, delights to tell his friends of a lengthy battle with an eight-pound salmon which occurred nearly a year ago, and in which Mr. Spaeth proved the victor. The incident took place last June, when a party of friends were visiting in Maine and fishing in Salmon lake. Mr. Spaeth had landed several salmon before hooking the large one, and on each occasion had spent nearly an hour in landing them. His trouble began, however, at 3:10 o'clock in the afternoon, when he felt a tug at his line. The fish was unusually vigorous, and when nearly within reach of the net would create such a disturbance that more line had to be given him. This was kept up all that night, while Mr. Spaeth was furnished his meals by his friends. It was 6:15 o'clock the next morning that the salmon was landed. The "battle" endured exactly 15 hours and 8 minutes.

These Dogs Gather Up Eggs.

Dogs which hunt eggs are the proud possession of Maj. Hadley, of Camden, N. J. One of the canines carries a basket while the other hunts the eggs. The fame of the major's dogs has carried terror to the heart of a pet hen owned by Mrs. Spencer, a neighbor, for Biddy will not make her nest outdoors where the other hens do, but each day comes to the house and lays an egg on the settle. If the door is not open the hen will fly up on the window sill and remain there until admitted.

Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

Wonderful things are done for the human body by surgery. Organs are taken out and scraped and polished and put back, or they may be removed entirely; bones are spliced; pipes take the place of diseased sections of veins; antiseptic dressings are applied to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, which causes them to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering which such injuries entail. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 1, 1904.

Going North.	Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....	3:48 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....	4:12 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....	7:50 a. m.

Going South.	Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....	12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....	1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....	3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....	6:00 p. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonsville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by the East End Drug Co., Druggist.

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Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years" she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by the East End Drug Co., Druggist.

BEREA MONUMENTAL WORKS

S. S. MCQUIRE, PROPRIETOR

I have 55 sets of tombstones and monuments. Prices range from \$10 to \$50 in marble; in granite, \$140 to \$180. I sell

White Vermont Marble Only

All cloudy marble is cheap, and will soon fade as it is polished with putty and acid; besides it is hard to read the inscriptions on cloudy stones. All orders filled in 2 to 5 days. Write for designs and prices.

S. MCQUIRE,

Berea, Kentucky

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

OWSLEY COUNTY. STURGEON.

May 28.—Some of the boys were in Beattyville last Saturday.—J. S. Rowland was on our creek few days back looking for cattle and mules.—W. J. Blake and wife were on Cowcreek Saturday, making pictures.—C. S. Marshall Mays and wife were in Richmond last week and returned home Saturday.—John Gabbard, of Heidelberg, was visiting in our midst Saturday and Sunday.—G. C. Roberts was at Heidelberg last week on business.—Wm. Neely and wife, of White Oak, visited his father-in-law Saturday and Sunday.—John Blake has returned from the West, where he has been herding sheep. John is an up-to-date chap and has accumulated quite a nice sum of money.—Andy Venable and Joseph Moore were in the mountains last week, looking for cattle and sheep, and bought nice bunches of both.—Jessie Wilson and wife, of Welchburg, were visiting here Saturday and Sunday.—James Isaacs passed down the creek last week, working in the interest of the Riverside Woolen mills.—Walter Bryant and wife were in Jackson County Saturday and Sunday, visiting friends.—Bill Becknell has sold his famous trotter to Will McCollum for a large sum of money. He will place him on the track the coming season.—The examination passed off with quite a number of applicants for certificates.—If the mountain people want to hear the news why not subscribe for the Citizen and get it.

CONKLING.

May 30.—Rev. L. C. Roberts was in Lee county on business. For Jesse Wilson Tuesday.—Ham Taylor visited Doe Creek last Sunday.—Andy Becknell paid the charming belle of Fairview a visit Saturday.—Fire caught in the roof of Jesse Wilson's house Tuesday and would have burned it to the ground, but for the heroic work of a few untrained but daring firemen.—We have an excellent Sunday-school on White Oak. All are cordially invited at 2:30 Sunday afternoon.—Wm. Sizemore and Dave Denton returned from Rice's Store Thursday.—It is with sorrow that we announce the death the past week of the widow Wimm and Sanford Rowland's daughter.—J. S. Rowland departed for parts unknown Tuesday to buy cattle and sheep.—Robert Hale passed through here on his way to Sexton Saturday.—In the recent examination eighteen persons applied for certificates but six failed and four made first classes.—Rev. J. W. Anderson returned from Station camp Monday.

GABBARD.

May 28.—Wednesday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer registering 97 degrees.—Mrs. Maggie Calahan, wife of Bascom Calahan, died last week with consumption.—Dudley Reynolds, of Cow Creek, has a new baby boy at his home.—Joseph Baker is going to build the school-house at Grassy Branch.—Mrs. Jane States, of Wolf Creek, visited her mother here Saturday and Sunday.—The contract to build a school-house on Wolf Creek was let last week to Abigail Marshall for \$250.—Leander Reynolds, of Cow Creek, has the measles in his family.—A. C. Gabbard and wife, of Booneville, are visiting R. W. Minter and family.—James Gabbard has caught six ground-hogs recently.

FLOYD

May 30.—We are having fine weather for farming.—R. W. Green and Mrs. Armer Short were married last Thursday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Helton a baby girl, on Tuesday last.—Recently a gushing coal oil well was drilled at the mouth of Lynam's creek, of Middle Fork river, in Lee county, near the L. & E. R. R.—We have now at Booneville an established Citizen's Bank, which will open for business June 1st.—Miss Cynthia Combs is very ill with fever.—D. R. Kash, of Frenchburg, is visiting his nephew, Dr. J. M. Kash, here.—Friends, subscribe for THE CITIZEN. You will never regret it.

ISLAND CITY.

May 30.—P. M. Frye is in Booneville doing work in connection with the examination for teachers.—The Sabbath School at Sexton Creek is progressing nicely.—J. T. Gentry organized a Sabbath School at Oak Grove last Sunday.—Sherman Stapleton lost a fine work steer on the 25th of this month.

JACKSON COUNTY. MCKEE.

May 31.—Mrs. Cora A. Smith, of Clyde, N. Y., who has been located here for the past four years doing

mission work has given up her work on account of ill health and left for her home Friday.—Mr. Hurlan S. Beatty, of Beattyville, was here last Saturday to attend the County school book commission meeting; he is representing the American School Book Co. The Board took no action, but will adopt a series of school books later on to be used. Out of a total of twenty-four applicants for teachers' certificates at the May examinations there were nine failures.—John Dewar received the best certificate issued, his general average was 98 per cent.—The Teachers' Institute will be held the first week in July.—Prof. Dinsmore, of Berea, will conduct it.—The McKee-Booneville Telephone Co. will complete their line from Berea to McKee in about three weeks. They will have an exchange office here and connection with the Burning Springs and London line.—Judge Coyle has purchased a hotel in Florida and will take his family there the last of June. He will stay in Jackson till his term of office expires, and then will join his family.

SAND GAP.

May 28.—Tom Norris of Birch Lick sold his farm and bought his mother's place on Clover Bottom.—John Brockman has finished peeling bark. He has a fine lot for sale.—Bro. C. A. Vanwinkle held religious services at Hellard's schoolhouse which resulted in two additions, Mr. and Mrs. John Alcorn. John was baptized last Sunday.—L. B. Martin visited G. W. Hellard last Saturday.—John Awyck of Pine Grove has gone into the goods business.—Ned Gabbard, of Wind Cave, and A. P. Gabbard our clever Sand Gap merchants, attended meeting at the Hellard schoolhouse last Sunday. Glad to see you gentlemen, come again.—Farmers are preparing to work their corn.

May 30.—Tom Johnson has returned from Indiana, where he has been at work for about four months.—We understand that Brother Mose Jones will have baptizing near the Wyatt Mill Sunday, next.—Aunt Jennie Morris, the widow of Jeff. Morris, is 83 years old. She has twelve children, 105 grandchildren, 200 great grandchildren and 10 great great grandchildren, making a total of 325, all living.

KIRBY KNOB.

May 27.—The boundary of bark, bought of J. L. Williams by John Parks, is all peeled, and is being taken to Berea for shipment.—Owsley Fork hill became so muddy after the rains that three wagons got "stuck" last Friday. Saturday it was improved by filling in the mud holes.—Albert Powell took his family to Blanton Flat Saturday for a visit.—Last Friday and Saturday were examination days at McKee for county diplomas. Only two persons, Miss Annie Powell and James Durham, went from this neighborhood.—Miss Ollie Hatfield is with her sister at Berea now.—Many from here are expecting to go to commencement at Berea June 8th, and as usual have a nice time.—Three young men from Berea were at this place exploring caves Saturday and Sunday.—J. W. Baker, of Narrow Gap, visited Mrs. Baker's parents here. Saturday.—Monday friends of those buried at the cemetery here met and decorated the graves.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA.

May 31.—Mr. Jerry Lasswell, of Orlando, visited his father-in-law Sunday.—Esquire G. V. Owens was in Mt. Vernon last week, attending Court.—M. J. Anderson, of Richmond and Miss Jennie Bowles were married last week at the home of the bride.—Rev. L. R. Rowlett went to Richmond this week, where he expects to hold a two weeks' meeting.—Rev. J. F. Phelps was called as pastor by the Macedonia Church last Saturday.—W. C. Ogg has sold his store to Robt. Richardson and has given possession.—M. R. Robinson, of Lexington, is at Disputanta on business this week.—Luther Rowlett was visiting friends at Morill Saturday.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 400-415 Pearl Street, New York. Soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

day and Sunday. A party from Berea was visiting the cave at Climax last Saturday. Prof. Mason was with them.—W. C. Ogg and family visited C. I. Ogg, of Berea, last Sunday.

At the church services held Sunday at Davis Branch school-house by Rev. J. F. Phelps, James Sherrer went forward for prayers when the invitation was given. As he gave them his hand, he fell dead on the floor, supposedly from heart failure. He was a good citizen. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. His remains were laid to rest at his home known as the J. W. Hoskins' farm.

MADISON COUNTY. BRASSFIELD.

May 26.—The railway company has a steam shovel and work train at work filling a trestle between this place and Panola.—There was a large congregation at Panola church Sunday.—Milton Collins was buried at the Dalton graveyard last Thursday. He died from injuries received by being struck with a tie that extended from the car some distance. He was a railroad man and was attempting to flag the train.—There is a new case of small pox at Bony Tribble's between this place and Portwood.—The business people of Beattyville ran an excursion to Richmond Friday. It was well loaded after the regular passengers had been loaded at excursion rates.—James Coyle was attacked by a flying owl while arranging his chickens Saturday night. He resisted, and after several shots brought the owl to the ground with a shot gun.—Hubert Riddle has rented the residence and blacksmith shop here belonging to the Bates heirs.—Prof. Hicks is conducting a singing school at Speedwell.—Misses Lillie, Melba and Nannie McWhorter attended examination at Richmond Saturday.

DREYFUS.

May 30.—Rev. A. G. Coaker filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Mamie Carmack, of Estill Station, was the guest of Miss Lillie and Pearl Linn Saturday night.—Martha Carr, of Panola, visited Miss Martha Powell, Sunday.—J. M. Sandlin and wife have returned to Valley View after a week's visit here among friends.—Miss Hattie and Jessie Young, of Kingston, visited their uncle Thomas Young last Wednesday night.—Miss Flossie Baker was the guest of Joe Holland Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY.

Cartersville.

May 30.—Farmers are very busy. Wheat is looking well.—Mrs. Tom Green is suffering considerably with erysipelas.—Mrs. John Sowder and Mrs. J. D. Nave are sick this week.—Uncle Jack is not able to get about much yet.—Very few from here attended the Decoration of old soldiers graves.—One of the finest dinners ever given in this community was that given recently in honor of J. D. Naves' birthday. Those present say it was a most enjoyable affair. Mrs. Nave delights to entertain her neighbors and always has a pleasant word and smile for every one.

A Newsy Letter.

There are more logs in the rivers than is usual at this time of the year as there have been no good floating tides; that means unusual close times for the mountain people.

The largest and best constructed log building I have ever seen is the school property of the Presbyterian church at the mouth of Squable Creek in Perry County. It has 4 large school-rooms on first floor, and second floor is used for a chapel. They also have a nice church house. Wm. Moore and wife of Chavies, Perry county, have just returned from Louisville, where they bought a nice stock of general merchandise. Hyden, Leslie county, will have a new telephone line to connect with Manchester and other points completed some time next week. That will be one more mountain town connected by wire with the outside world. Malcorn Holliday, of Hazard, Perry Co., went to St. Louis World's Fair, but he is back again and reports favorably.

G. D. HOLLIDAY.

WHAT HAPGOODS HAS DONE.

During the year 1903, Hapgoods has placed in high grade positions over 500 young College, University, Technical School graduates. Our campaign for 1904 is now in progress. More firms than ever are looking to us for capable graduates, and we wish to get in touch at once with every senior who will be looking for a position in business or technical work. Write nearest office for booklets.—Hapgoods, 309 Broadway, New York; Hartford Bldg., Chicago; Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia; Williamson Bldg., Cleveland; Pioneer Bldg., Seattle; Colorado Bldg., Washington; Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg., Minneapolis; Chemical Bldg., St. Louis; Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

A CHANCE FOR YOU.

There is a good chance for strong and willing young men to earn money for school expenses in Berea this fall by work on the Farm and in the Brickyard, and at other work. These chances are only for such as will be here in the Fall Term, beginning September 11, and the work must be engaged beforehand.

For particulars address,
W. C. GAMBLE, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Not Fatal.

No Matter What Doctors Say—We Know That Heart Trouble in Many Cases Can Be Cured.

There are seven main features of heart disease, viz: (1) Weakness or Debility; (2) Rheumatism or Neuralgia; (3) Nervous Disorder; (4) Ill-humor; (5) Enlargement; (6) Fatty Degeneration; (7) Dropsy.

Documentary evidence will prove thousands of so-called "incurable" have been absolutely cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Patients often have no idea their disease is heart trouble, but ascribe it to indigestion, liver complaint, etc. Here are some of the symptoms: Shortness of breath after exercise; Smothering Spells; Pain in Chest, Left Shoulder and arm. Discomfort in Lying on one side; Fainting Spells; Nervous Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Paleness of Face and Lips; Palpitation; Nightmare; Irregular Pulse.

"I have great faith in Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and speak of its merits whenever opportunity presents. I can now go up and down stairs with ease, where three weeks ago I could hardly walk one block. One year later—I am still in good health; the Heart Cure did so much for me, that I find it a far greater medicine than you claimed it to be."—S. D. YOUNG, D. D., 697 North Pine St., Natchez, Miss.

Money back if first bottle fails to benefit. FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New, Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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We are offering the cheapest goods out. Before buying elsewhere call and see us. Millinery latest styles at Rock Bottom Prices. Men's Clothing from \$3.50 up to \$8.00. Regular \$6 and \$10 Values; Calico 5c. per yd., Percales 7 1/2 cts. to 1 1/2 cts. per yard. Groceries in proportion. Coal Oil 12 cts. per gal. Highest Price Paid for Produce.

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Berea and Big Hill Pike.



MRS. CECILIA STOWE,
Orator, Extra Nous Club.

176 Warren Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 22, 1902. For nearly four years I suffered from ovarian troubles. The doctor insisted on an operation as the only way to get well. I, however, strongly objected to an operation. My husband felt disheartened as well as I, for home with a sick woman is a desolate place at best. A friendly druggist advised him to get a bottle of Wine of Cardui for me to try, and he did so. I began to improve in a few days and my recovery was very rapid. Within eighteen weeks I was another being.

Cecelia Stowe

Mrs. Stowe's letter shows every woman how a home is saddened by female weakness and how completely Wine of Cardui cures that sickness and brings health and happiness again. Do not go on suffering. Go to your druggist today and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

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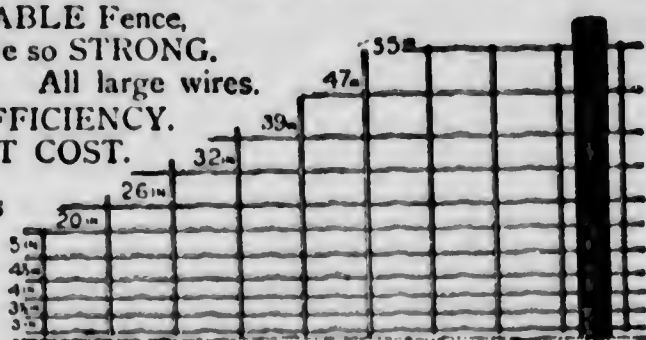
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Do You Want Good Bread?

Then use—J. E. M. Flour, 12 and 24 lb. sacks.

Purina Whole Wheat Flour 5 and 12 lb. packages.

Special this week—Tomatoes 3lb. cans—3 cans for 25 cents.

Choice Hams, Breakfast Bacon, and side meat.

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\$25 will buy the best \$25

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It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$75.

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